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ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

For the Year 1943

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. W. CATTO, M.D., D.P.H.

*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman : *Alderman F. J. HUMPHRIES, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman : *Councillor T. F. MOONEY.

THE MAYOR (Councillor G. Scott)

*Alderman W. CASEY, J.P.

*Councillor W. G. RUDD, J.P.

Councillor DOUGLAS A. JONES

*Councillor G. W. ARMSTEAD

*Councillor A. E. WILLS, J.P.

*Councillor Mrs. LETITIA BELL

Councillor H. de C. TILNEY

*Councillor Mrs. M. J. DUNN

HEALTH (Maternity and Child Welfare) SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Alderman F. J. HUMPHRIES, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman : Councillor T. F. MOONEY.

Members of the Health Committee marked*

with Mrs. N. PADGET and Mrs. J. HUMPHRIES as Co-opted Members

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor R. S. TYACK

Deputy-Chairman : Councillor A. F. DOLMAN

THE MAYOR, Councillor G. Scott.)

Alderman I. C. VINCENT

Councillor Mrs. S. J. HAYWARD

„ W. PINNELL

„ G. W. ARMSTEAD

Councillor G. A. DAVIES

„ Mrs. E. RAWDEN

„ H. de C. TILNEY

„ F. G. HOPTON

VENEREAL DISEASES COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor W. G. RUDD, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman : Councillor G. A. DAVIES.

Representing the Corporation ... The Mayor (Councillor G. Scott)
Councillors G. W. Armstead, A. E. Wills, J.P.
W. Pinnell, Mrs. Letitia Bell, E. W. T. King and
Douglas A. Jones

Representing the Medical Profession Drs. aJ. T Rice Edwards, bGlyn Morgan and
bD. Burke.

Representing the Social Workers ... The Revs. aFather Cummings, aL. Stanley
Jenkins, and bE. M. Griffith, bMr. G. Thomas,
and aMrs. H. Lovelock.

Women Members ... aDr. Laura Rees and aMrs. W. J. Edmonds
aCo-opted Member. bActing in a Consultative capacity.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT — STAFF.

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Medical Officer of Health	...	H. W. Catto, M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	...	D. E. Lawrence, B.A., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Lady Medical Officer (M. & C.W.) and Medical Supervisor of Midwives	...	Miss Andrewina Laird, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistants to Medical Officer of Health		Miss Gwyneth M. Daniel, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H. W. B. Clark, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (On Active Service. O. G. Lloyd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (On Active Service). Mrs. Gwladys Evans (Temp.)—Resigned 30/4/43. Miss Sadie M. Davies, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch. (Temp.)—Apptd. 1/6/43.
Assistant do.	(Part-Time) for Police	F. G. D. Kerr, M.B., Ch.B. (On Active Service).
„ (Temp.) do.	(Part-Time)	O. de Burgh Marsh, O.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Tuberculosis Officer (King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association)	... ..	A. Carveth Johnson, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.
Public Vaccinators	East District West District Malpas District	P. R. Barry, M.B., B.Ch. W. Garraway Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. H. A. Keane, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
District Medical Officers	... ..	W. E. Wade, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. H. A. Keane, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. W. Garraway Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Miss L. M. Griffiths, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Consultants:—		
Gynaecologist	... ..	R. Glyn Morgan, M.C., M.B., B.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeon	... ..	F. W. Robertson, M.A., M.D.
Orthopaedic Surgeon	... ..	A. O. Parker, M.D., C.M.
Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist	... ..	D. B. Sutton, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.
Borough Analyst (Part-Time)	... ..	G. Hogan, F.I.C.
Secretary, Venereal Diseases Com- mittee	... ..	Percy E. Jones.
Senior Urban Sanitary Inspector	... ..	C. J. Burr 1,2,3,4
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	...	F. J. Keyes ¹ , W. J. Griffiths, ^{2,3} R. J. Pendlebury ^{2,3} , F. C. Farthing ^{2,3} , T. W. Harry ² , F. K. W. Francis ^{2,3} , C. R. Pepperell ^{2,3} , E. V. Collins ^{2,3} (Re- appointed 20/9/43).
Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses	...	Miss M. G. Beynon, Miss M. M. Bond ^{5,6} , Miss M. Oldfield, Miss K. B. Baynam ^{2,5,6} , Miss C. Parker ^{5,6} , Miss T. M. Inns ^{5,6} , Miss B. Hoare ^{5,6} , Miss E. M. Holland ^{5,6} , Miss G. M. Thomas ^{5,6} , Miss E. B. Henshaw ^{5,6} (resigned 27/4/43), Miss P. Whittaker ^{5,6} , Mrs. E. Chard (Apptd. 1/3/43), Miss J. I. Lewis ^{5,6} (temp.)—Apptd. 30/8/43, Miss V. Challenger ^{5,6} (transferred 1/5/43 from Municipal Midwifery Staff).

HEALTH DEPARTMENT -- STAFF -- continued.

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Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives	Miss K. B. Baynam	2,5,6.
Nurse for Infectious Diseases	...	Mrs. F. M. Matthias (Temporary).
Municipal Midwives	...	Superintendent: Miss M. M. Goodwin.
		No. on 1st January, 1943 ... 13
		No. resigned during year ... 2
		No. appointed during year ... 3
		No. on Staff 31st Dec. 1943 ... 14

Clerical:—

Chief	...	...	...	...	Percy E. Jones.
					W. H. M. Jones, E. de Lloyd (a), W. J. Croker, L. H. Harper (Retired 31/7/43), *A. J. Rowe, H. M. Harris, *R. G. Coslett, Miss B. E. Williams, *R. H. Gower, *K. J. Whitcutt, Miss B. D. Gapper, and *R. W. Powell (reported missing—presumed killed).

*On Active Service.

(a) = Seconded for A.R.P. duties.

Temporary— at 31/12/43	(Health Work)	...	T. D. Howells, *M. Palmer, A. D. Williams, Mrs. G. Chappell, Miss B. Leigh, Mrs. V. Williams, Mrs. D. A. Dickinson, Miss S. Thompson and Miss B. Owen.
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*Left during year for Active Service.

(A.R.P. Casualty Services)	...	Miss D. M. Cobb, Miss M. Frazier, Mrs B. Rosser, Miss E. Roney, E. C. Bland.
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Laboratory Assistant	..	...	W. H. M. Jones.
Vaccination Officer	...	...	E. de Lloyd (a).
Female Lay Assistants (M. & C.W.)	...		Miss H. H. Waldron, Miss B. M. Pierce, Mrs. B. E. Cable, and Miss L. Everson.

Part-time Assistants:—

Orthopaedic and Nurse Masseuse	...	Miss V. Gillman Jones, C.S.M.M.G.
U.V.R. Clinic Nurse	...	Miss J. M. Whitehead, C.S.M.M.G., M.E.L.E.T.

Lay (M. & C.W.)	...	...	Mrs. F. Gregory and Miss M. Huntley.
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Allt-yr-yn Isolation Hospital:—

Matron	..	...	Miss J. Adams.
Engineer-Porter	...	...	F. W. S Casburn (on Active Service)

House Disinfectors and Ambulance Drivers	...	...	T. L. Taylor and J. H. Pollard.
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School Medical and M. & C.W. Clinics	Caretakers: Mr & Mrs. T. Young
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- 1 = Inspector's Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.
- 2 = Certificate Royal San. Inst. and San. Insp. Joint Board.
- 3 = Meat Inspector's Certificate (Royal San. Inst.)
- 4 = Smoke Inspector's Certificate.
- 5 = State Certified Midwife.
- 6 = Health Visitor's Certificate (Royal San. Inst.)

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS FOR 1942 & 1943

	1942	1943
Density (persons per acre) ...	12.07	11.98
Dwelling Houses Void	173	* 109
Average number of occupants per dwelling house	4.04	4.01
New Dwelling Houses rated (Less Houses De-Rated)	+1 —102	—10
Live Birth Rate (nett)	18.31	19.72
Death Rate (corrected for Non-Residents)	11.86	12.05
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Births ...	58.1	48.9
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including Tuber- culosis) per 1000 per annum...	• 1.32	1.77
Death Rate for 7 principal Zymotic Diseases	• 0.16	0.21
Rateable Value at March 31st ...	£741,836	†£745,301
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,978	†£2,998
Rate for Financial Year—in the £	13/10	†13/2

†At 31st March, 1944.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

Health Department,
Royal Chambers,
High Street,
Newport.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1943. It is made in accordance with the Memorandum and instructions of the Ministry of Health.

At June 30th the average number of persons per dwelling-house was calculated to be 4.01, compared with 4.04 last year, and the density of population (i.e., persons per acre) was 11.98 as against 12.07 in 1942, 12.20 in 1941, 12.27 in 1940, 12.21 in 1939, 12.18 in 1938, 12.22 in 1937, and 12.35 in 1936. Central Ward had the highest number of persons per dwelling-house—4.87, and Allt-yr-yn had the lowest—3.61 persons per house. By comparison with similar figures for 1931, marked improvement has taken place. The number of persons per acre still varies very considerably in the different Wards, from 5.4 in Lliswerry Ward to 45.4 in Central Ward.

The Rateable Value of the Borough on March 31st, 1943, was £745,301; the sum represented by a penny rate was £2,998, and the Rate for the financial year 13/2 in the £.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Live birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	19.72
Still birth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	32.26
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	12.05

Deaths from Puerperal Causes—	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.
Puerperal Sepsis (including 1 Abortion)	0.52
Other Puerperal Causes	0.52

Death-rate of infants under one year of age—	
All infants per 1,000 live births	48.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	48.2
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	63.2

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	150
„ Measles (all ages)	6
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	11

Registered Live Births.

The birth-rate was 19.72 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 18.31 in 1942, 17.02 in 1941, 16.77 in 1940, 15.46 in 1939, 16.39 in 1938, an average of 16.58 during the five years 1933-37, and of 16.78 during the quinquennial period 1938-42. The birth-rate in England and Wales during 1943 was 16.5, and in the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 18.6. The birth-rate in Newport was higher than it has been since the year 1926, when it was 19.89.

Illegitimate births registered : The proportion of these births to the total live births in 1943 was 5.1 per cent—a much higher figure than the average of 3.99 for the five years 1938-42, or than the War years of 1915-18, when the average was 3.41%, and the highest yearly percentage was 4.36 in 1918. The figures for each of the previous 17 years were :—3.1 in 1926, 2.5 in 1927, 2.8 in 1928, 3.1 in 1929, 3.7 in 1930, 3.1 in 1931, 3.2 in 1932, 3.3 in 1933, 3.1 in 1934, 2.7 in 1935, 2.5 in 1936, 2.99 in 1937, 3.6 in 1938, 3.4 in 1939, 3.70 in 1940, 4.5 in 1941, and 4.6 in 1942.

Stillbirths.

The compulsory registration of Stillbirths came into operation on 1st July, 1927. The rate per 1,000 of the population of Stillbirths registered in Newport in 1943 was .66. The comparative rate for England and Wales was .51, and in the 126 Great Towns was .63.

The proportion of births belonging to the Stillborn category was 32.3 per 1,000 births (live and still), compared with the previous year's figure of 39.7. During 1910-1414 the proportion of stillbirths per 1,000 total births was 46.99 ; 1915-1919 it was 40.79 ; 1920-1924—40.77 ; 1926-1930—41.11 ; 1931-1935—43.0 ; 1936-1940—38.5, and for the past five years it was 39.3.

Infant Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality rate was 48.9 per 1,000 live births, compared with 58.1 in 1942, 78.2 in 1941, 79.7 in 1940, 53.6 in 1939, 61.7 in 1938, 62.3 in 1937, 63.8 in 1936, 70.3 in 1935, 79.9 in 1934, and with 66.4 and 73.6 during the two previous quinquennial periods, 1938-42 and 1933-37 respectively. The rate of 48.9 was the lowest ever recorded in Newport.

The increase in Infant Mortality in 1940 and 1941 was arrested and reduced in 1942, and in 1943 further reduced to a figure not only below the averages for the two previous quinquennial periods, but to the lowest figure ever recorded in Newport. In England and Wales also the rate of Infantile Mortality was reduced from 50 in 1939, 55 in 1940, 59 in 1941, and to 49 in 1942 and 1943. In the Great Towns the rate was 58 in 1943. The following Table shows the chief causes of death and their variations over a period of years locally. The most unsatisfactory feature continues to be the large proportion of the deaths due to Prematurity, Wasting Diseases, and Congenital defects—conditions operating before birth, and Diarrhoea.

Infant Mortality.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Whole Town.

CAUSE	1908—1912		1938—42		1943		
	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	%†	Rate per 1000 Births
Common Infectious Diseases ...	6.6	7.8	4.5	3.0		4.4	2.2
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	14.5	17.3	6.1	4.1		9.9	4.8
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity	28.9	34.4	39.8	26.5		38.4	18.8
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis ...	7.3	8.7	22.5	15.0		23.1	11.3
Tuberculous Diseases ...	2.5	2.9	2	1		1.1	.5
Convulsions ...	13.6	16.2	4	2		1.1	.5
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	15.4	18.3	19.4	12.9		13.2	6.5
Venereal Diseases ...	1.2	1.5	2	1		1.1	.5
All Other Causes ...	9.8	11.7	6.9	4.6		7.7	3.8
TOTAL	100	118.9	100	66.4		100	48.9
Inquests ...	7.1	8.5	3.5	2.3		3.3	1.6
Uncertified Deaths ...	.9	1.1	.2	.1		...	...
Certified by Coroner after Post Mortem	...	...	3.7	2.5		3.3	1.6

† Means percentage of total Infant deaths.

Compared with the previous 5-yearly period five of the groups show a decreased rate, and four of the groups an increased rate.

Age at Death.

To endeavour to throw further light on the problem of Infant Mortality, the deaths of Infants are classified in age groups and the following figures are given for comparison; they show some improvement in the neo-natal rates (under 1 month), but the figures indicate that the babies were only kept alive a little longer to die a month or so later, and that the proportion of deaths of babies under 1 month of age to the total under 12 months of age is actually increasing.

Age Group.	Percentage of total Infant Deaths.		Per 1000 Live Births.	
	1943	Previous 5 yearly average	1943	Previous 5-yearly average
Under 1 month ...	62.6	54.9	30.6	36.5
1 to 3 months ...	16.5	17.7	8.1	11.4
3 to 6 months ...	7.7	13.2	3.8	8.8
6 to 12 months ...	13.2	14.7	6.4	9.8

A progressive policy in Ante-Natal work combined with an improved obstetrical service are the most promising methods of preventing loss of life and physical disabilities during the first month of life.

This can only be achieved by the systematic and intelligent supervision of expectant mothers by midwives from early pregnancy and the general adoption of a careful medical supervision of expectant mothers in the same way.

The present system of providing medical help when emergencies arise undoubtedly has had the effect of discouraging the practice on the part of the patient of engaging a medical attendant during pregnancy. On the other hand it has ensured that mothers who could not provide medical help for themselves could obtain it when the necessity arose.

Mortality among Illegitimate Children.

The death-rate of Illegitimate Infants was 63.2 per 1,000 of such births, compared with an average of 74.5 per 1,000 during the previous 5 years. In 1942 the rate was 25.0 ; in 1941, 121.6 ; in 1940, 65.6 ; in 1939, 40.0 ; in 1938, 122.8 ; in 1937, 63.8 ; in 1936, 73.2 ; in 1935, 136.4 ; in 1934, 81.4 ; in 1933, 127.9 ; and in 1932, 83.2.

MATERNAL WELFARE.

Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition.

Notification.—Since October 1st, 1937, all cases of Puerperal Fever have been included in the term **Puerperal Pyrexia**. The number of cases notified was 12, or 6.24 per 1,000 live and still births, compared with 9.98 during the previous five years, and with 10.48 last year—a very definite decrease. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 11.68, and for the 126 Great Towns 15.11. Eight of the 12 cases were treated in Hospital, the remaining four being nursed at home by a Queen's Nurse.

Deaths.—Only two deaths were recorded from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition, one being from Sepsis—an Abortion, and gives a mortality rate of 1.04 per 1,000 live and still births, compared with 2.21 last year, and a five-yearly average of 3.21. The rate for England and Wales was : Puerperal Sepsis 0.73 ; other Puerperal causes 1.56 ; total 2.29. Newport's comparative figures were : Puerperal Sepsis 0.52 ; other Puerperal causes 0.52 ; total 1.04.

The figures given overleaf show the rates for Newport over a series of years, and for England and Wales since 1937. From them it will be seen that there has been a gradual reduction in the rates in quinquennial periods since 1896 in Newport's maternal death-rates, and that during the past three years Newport's figures compare extremely well with those for England and Wales.

Period.	Deaths per 1000 Live Births.						
	Sepsis.		Other Puerperal Causes		Total.		
	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	England and Wales Rate.
1896—1900 ...	3.0	1.41	6.8	3.19	9.8	4.60	
1910—1914 .	3.2	1.36	8.4	3.58	11.6	4.95	
1922—1926 ...	4.4	2.15	4.4	2.15	8.8	4.31	
1927—1931 ...	2.2	1.31	5.4	3.21	7.6	4.52	
1932—1936 ...	1.8	1.17	2.8	1.83	4.6	3.00	
1937—1941 ...	1.6	1.01	3.6	2.27	5.2	3.28	
Year 1937 ...	—	—	—	1.27	—	1.27	3.26
„ 1938 ...	2	1.27	—	1.91	—	3.18	3.08
„ 1939 ...	2	1.34	—	5.36	—	6.70	2.93
„ 1940 ...	—	—	—	2.37*	—	2.37*	2.16*
„ 1941 ...	—	2.33*	—	0.58*	—	2.91*	?
„ 1941 ...	including abortions excluding Abortions	0.58*	—	0.58*	—	1.16*	2.23*
„ 1942 ...	—	0.55*	—	1.66*	—	2.21*	?
„ 1942 ...	including abortions excluding abortions	—	—	1.66*	—	1.66*	2.01*
„ 1943 ...	—	0.52*	—	0.52*	—	1.04*	2.29*
„ 1943 ...	including abortions excluding abortions	—	—	0.52*	—	0.52*	1.84*

*=rate per 1000 Live and Still Births.

Ante-Natal Hygiene.

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by expectant mothers and midwives. It is calculated that 74.4 per cent. of the expectant mothers were under the observation of the staff; this figure indicates a further increase over last year. Up to 1941 the numbers had shown a constant increase year by year.

100 new Expectant Mothers became members of the Centres in addition to 37 counted last year; those requiring medical advice were referred to their own doctors, or they attended at the Clinic. The attendances of these mothers were:—at the Clinic 5,987, at Centres 509, Total 6,496. 1,088 visits by Health Visitors were paid to Expectant Mothers at their homes. The work at the Centres consists of medical advice and instruction in infant hygiene generally. It is to be deplored that time cannot be found for systematic lectures, only personal talks being possible at odd times.

Ante-natal work continues to increase and the pressure on the staff is heavy. Nevertheless, the attendance of these mothers at the Clinics must be persistently encouraged by all available means.

The provision of free milk for necessitous cases among Expectant Mothers by your Committee was during the whole year entirely supplanted by the National Scheme, but many necessitous Expectants were supplied with groats and medicated foods at the Centres and Clinic from voluntary as well as Corporation funds. The number of necessitous Expectant Mothers supplied with free milk in 1939 was 306, and in 1940, 104. The number of such who received free milk under the National Scheme in 1941, 1942 and 1943 is not known.

Registered Births in Institutions.

Several complicated labour cases were admitted into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 15 births (14 non-residents) occurred there, of which 4 were stillborn. At 131 Stow Hill 727 births were registered, of which 30 were stillbirths; all except 15 were residents of the Borough. This makes a total of 742 registered births at Public Institutions. There has been a steady and continuous increase in the number of births at 131 Stow Hill, especially since 1939.

There were 2 Registered Nursing and Maternity Homes in the town, at which confinements took place during the year, in addition to one Registered for medical and surgical cases. 188 births occurred in the former; 4 were still births, 49 were non-residents.

In all, 930 births at Public and Private Institutions were registered.

Institutional Maternity Cases.

808 Maternity cases (including 40 abortions and 58 cases for Ante-natal treatment) were admitted during the year, on the recommendation of your Officers, to the Maternity beds reserved at the Social Welfare Hospital at 131 Stow Hill—compared with 627 in 1942, 518 in 1941, 364 in 1940, 194 in 1939, 183 in 1938, 142 in 1937 and 96 in 1936. The cost of nursing and maintenance amounted to £5,645 8s. 7d. (excluding 1 E.M.S. case). The patients are assessed for repayment according to their financial circumstances, and the sum of £3,636 5s. 1d. has been claimed in this respect. From the 1st January, 1943, the Social Welfare Committee made a "flat charge" to cover any treatment required.

Fees paid by L.A. to Doctors "called in" by Midwives.

The fees paid to Doctors called in by Midwives in cases of emergency amounted (in 1943) to £564 6s. 6d. for 284 patients; these figures are somewhat lower than those for 1942. The amount claimed from patients amounted to £373 3s. 4d.

Of the 284 cases, 150 were required to repay the whole of the Doctor's fee, 117 were required to repay part, and 17 were so necessitous that no demand was made for any repayment.

£58 10s. 0d. was paid to Dentists for conservative dental work for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years. Repayments claimed amounted to £18 11s. 7d.

Work of the Health Visitors

The following is a summary of the visits to homes paid by the Health Visitors during the year:—

Mothers.			Children.		
	Visits&Re-visits			Visits&Re-visits	
	1942	1943		1942	1943
To—			To—		
Expectant Mothers	1767	1088	Infants ...	7512	7203
Other Mothers ...	302	176	Children 1—5 years	15290	12430
Total ...	2069	1264	Total ...	22802	19633

Total Visits, including Re-visits ... 1942. 24,871 1943. 20,897.

The number of visits to homes was not so high as that for the previous year, there being much illness among the Health-Visiting Staff. The primary and most effective part of the work of Health Visitors is undoubtedly **Home Visiting**. It is fundamental to the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme, and implements the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 203). Apart from the good which is done by means of personal advice and help "in situ," **Home Visiting** serves a valuable purpose in obtaining knowledge of many cases of pregnancy that would not otherwise come to the knowledge of the Department until too late to be helped, and in providing the cases for clinic and centres. Both the latter depend mainly on the work of the Health Visitor in the homes for their "material."

Children 1 to 5 Years of Age.

7,978 of such children received attention at the clinic and centres. The total attendances recorded were 14,171. 12,430 Home Visits were also paid to them.

The total medical attendances of mothers and children under 5 years at the clinic and centres, including orthopaedic and auxiliary clinics, were 34,915, compared with 31,988 in 1942, 32,442 in 1941, 31,130 in 1940, 31,318 in 1939, 37,151 in 1938, 31,994 in 1937, 34,233 in 1936, 33,432 in 1935, 26,448 in 1934, 20,113 in 1933, 17,860 in 1932, and 15,282 in 1931.

Infant Feeding.

96 per cent. of the newly-born infants were visited during 1943.

The results of the usual enquiries in respect of methods of feeding during the first weeks of life were as follows :

	1943. per cent.	Average previous 5 years. per cent.
Breast Milk only... ..	72.8	83.9
Breast Milk plus other Foods	4.6	2.8
Total wholly or partly Breast Fed	77.4	86.7
Artificial Food only	20.7	11.7
Too weak to take nourishment	1.9	1.6

Enquiries were made in reference to 79 deaths under 6 months of age.

In 19 of the deaths, the mode of feeding could not be ascertained and in 21 others, or 26.6 per cent. of the deaths under 6 months of age, the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment.

12 of the 79 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, and 26 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of 6 months in reference to 1,463 infants showed that 38.8 per cent. of them were still entirely breast-fed, compared with an average of 39.2 during the previous 5 years, and with 42.7 last year. The proportion of children who are breast-fed at 6 months of age as with those under 1 month of age is now much lower than it used to be. The percentage in 1914 was 73.7, in 1924 61.4, in 1934 54.4. In 1939 and 1940 it fell to 31.2 and 35.7 respectively, but in 1941 the percentage rose to 40.7 and to 42.7 in 1942.

Inflamed Eyes of New-born.

4 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified, compared with 6 last year. 60 other cases of inflamed eyes, of which 56 were of a mild form, were discovered or reported and enquired into. All the cases were followed up until the termination of the condition. 1 of the 4 notified cases was treated in Hospital and 3 in their own homes by their own medical attendants, nursing attention being provided for 2 of them. 25 of the 60 suspicious cases were treated by their own doctors, 13 were treated at the Royal Gwent Hospital—10 as in-patients and 3 as out-patients. 22 very slight cases got well without medical treatment.

In regard to the 4 cases notified, the enquiries made later for evidence of permanent injuries to the eyes showed at the end of the year that all the patients had recovered, there being no impairment of vision.

Supervision of Midwives.

At the beginning of 1943 there were 45 Midwives on the Register. During the year 7 new names were added, 4 Midwives left the town, and 8 did not notify their intention to practise. Therefore, at the end of the year, there were 40 Midwives on the Register.

The number of births, including abortions, attended by the Midwives was 1,211, but in 321 of these cases Medical Practitioners were also engaged, and for 356 mothers Medical Aid was obtained. These figures do not include the births at the Royal Gwent Hospital and Woolston House.

The Staff of the Herbert Street Nursing Home was responsible for 187 cases. Of the other Midwives, one attended over 100 cases, 7 over 50 cases, and 2 only 1 case each.

At the beginning of the year there were 12 **Municipal Midwives** employed full-time and 1 Midwife employed on part-time duties. During the year this latter Midwife was appointed to the full-time staff. Two Midwives resigned during the year, and 3 others were appointed, so that at the end of the year 14 full-time Midwives were employed in the Municipal Midwifery Service.

The Municipal Midwives attended 664 cases (there was a considerable amount of sick leave during the year), and also did some relief work for the Independent Midwives.

Of the 40 practising Midwives, 27 were totally dependent and 13 partly dependent on their Midwifery practice for a living. All the Midwives hold the C.M.B. Certificate, and 31 also have the General Nursing Certificate.

The records of having sent for Medical Aid received from the Midwives were as follows :—

(1) For the Mother 528 (Individuals 445).

Classified as follows :—

During Pregnancy 110

During Labour 379

During Puerperium 39

(2) For the Child 160 (Individuals 150).

The Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives made 89 visits to Midwives. There were also 162 interviews in the Health Department.

Breaches of the C.M.B. Rules.

Failure to send in record of having sent for Medical Aid 1

Delay in notifying substitution of Artificial Feeding ... 4

Delay in notifying discharging eyes 1

Delay in notifying having sent for Medical Aid 2

Failure to notify Stillbirth 1

2 Midwives were cautioned by the Medical Officer of Health. Registers and records were incorrectly filled in in 56 instances.

Notification of Still Births.

23 Still Births occurred in the Midwives' Practice.

The causes are as follows :—

Prematurity and Twins 3

Maceration 12

Abnormal Presentations and difficult labour ... 5

Reasons unknown 3

Abortions and Miscarriages.

34 abortions occurred in the Midwives' Practice.

45 " " " 131, Stow Hill.

71 " " " the Royal Gwent Hospital (of these some were Non-Residents).

Infections Diseases in the Midwives' Practice.

	In Practice.	In Home of Midwife
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	7	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	4	—
Pemphigus	7	—
Measles	1	—
Whooping Cough... ..	—	2
Mumps	1	—
Influenza	3	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—
Septic Leg	—	1
Septic Thumb	—	1
Mastitis	5	—

In all these cases precautions were successfully taken to prevent the spread of infection.

Patients are continuing to book the services of a Midwife earlier in pregnancy, and this practice allows of better Ante-Natal Supervision.

Reduced transport facilities during the day adds to the difficulties of district Midwifery practice.

The arrangement which has been made with the Motor Volunteer Corps to convey all Midwives, when called to cases during the night, has been of inestimable assistance to the Midwives, as previously lack of taxi facilities in the black-out hours and the resulting necessity of walking sometimes considerable distances in all weathers in the black-out hours was a very grievous hardship to Nurses who had very heavy duties and responsibilities.

Home Helps.

Local arrangements comprise the payment of a sum of 30s. per week to Home Helps, whether engaged by the patient (in co-operation with the Health Visitor) or by the Health Department. The patient is required to contribute to the cost, according to her ability to pay—the Committee having established rates of assessment and issued forms for Return of Income, etc.

The practice of obtaining the assistance of the patient in securing the services of a Home Help has been in operation for some years, because (a) such an arrangement was found to be more satisfactory to the patient (an important point) and (b) of the difficulty in keeping an up-to-date Official List of women available as Home Helps. This difficulty has been insurmountable ever since the war began. Since the receipt of the Ministry of Health Circular Letter 2729 (Wales), I have been in close and constant touch with the local branch of the Ministry of Labour and National Service on the matter, who have always been willing but unable to help. In six instances only was it possible to obtain a Home Help during the year.

When a patient has obtained the promised help of a relative or friend for her confinement, we never interfere in any way, but leave well alone. Where home accommodation is unsatisfactory, or there is likely to be a lack of proper attention, the cases are now admitted to Woolston House Hospital.

REPORT OF LADY MEDICAL OFFICER

Maternity and Child Welfare.

During 1943 the attendances at most of the Clinics were increased. The total attendances at the Centres also increased.

Many of the Mothers are working, some of them in full-time employment, and regular attendance at Centres is difficult. Some Mothers arranged for their children to be cared for by relatives and friends, and the latter bring the children to the Centres.

The attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic have increased during the year. It was necessary to provide Hospital accommodation for a much larger number of Mothers during 1943, as war conditions have made it increasingly difficult for them to arrange for their confinements at home. Many of the Mothers have no home help

of any kind available, as relatives are engaged on war service or in war industry, and in either case lack of adequate accommodation of facilities make the home unsuitable for confinement.

The greater demand for Hospital accommodation has made it necessary for the Hospital authorities to send many of the Mothers home on the 10th-12th day after their confinements. The Mother thus has to return to her home at this earlier date, and to resume full household duties, sometimes before she has quite recovered from her confinement. To the Mother of a first baby this is a very great hardship, as she is less confident in the handling of her baby, and may become unduly worried, and this strain may affect lactation, and artificial feeding be prematurely and unnecessarily resorted to. In the case of the older Mother, with several small children, and no available help in the home, the early return home and resumption of household cares is a big physical strain.

It is sometimes very difficult for a Mother to arrange for the care of her children while she is in Hospital. It would be advantageous if such children could be admitted to a Nursery while the Mother is in Hospital, and for a certain period after she returns home. The health of the Mother would benefit thereby, this being conducive to a happier state of affairs in the home.

Many Mothers have derived benefit from the extra rations which they have been allowed by the Ministry of Food, but there are some, unfortunately, who do not take full advantage of these rations.

There is a definite amount of anæmia amongst the Mothers attending the Clinics and Centres.

The health of the children is good, and has been undoubtedly so, as the result of the extra rations of milk, cod liver oil and fruit juice which have been allotted to children.

On the whole, the condition of the children's teeth has improved very much in recent years.

Visiting the Homes is the most important part of a Health Visitor's duties, and her advice can be of greater help to the Mother in the Home than when given at a Centre, which may be very crowded, and where the Health Visitor has less time to devote to the individual Mother and her special difficulties and problems.

Lectures in Mothercraft are given to Senior Girls in all of the Elementary Schools. It would be of great advantage to the future Mothers if all girls had Mothercraft Lectures in school. It is a subject which is of such vital importance to the Nation, and one which the girls appreciate, as has been shown by the requests received from the women in the Services for lectures in Mothercraft. With these lectures instructions in food values, marketing and cookery could be incorporated with advantage.

Nursing Homes—Sections 187-195 (Public Health Act, 1936).

There were two Maternity Homes and one Nursing Home on the Register. These Homes are inspected regularly. Any lapse in administration of the Homes is immediately dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health and the appropriate remedy insisted on.

Southerndown Rest Home.

It was not found possible to arrange for any Mothers to be admitted to this Home during the year, as the Mothers were unable to make arrangements for the care of their children during their absence.

Child Life Protection. Section 206-220 (Public Health Act, 1936).

At the end of 1943 there were 10 Foster Parents and 13 Foster Children on the Register—one Foster Parent having three Foster Children in her care. None of the Foster Parents is entirely dependent upon the keeping of Foster Children for a living.

These children are living under satisfactory conditions and are well cared for.

Notification and Registration.

	Foster Parents.	Foster children.
(a) Number on Register, January 1st	9	11
(b) Number added during the year	7	11
(c) Number taken off Register	6	9
(d) Number on Register, Dec. 31st	10	13

Visitors.—Under Section 209 (2) of the Act, 8 of the Department's Health Visitors act as Infant Life Protection Visitors, having been specially appointed by the Council for this purpose.

There were no other Child Protection Visitors, Persons or Societies authorised to visit under this Section.

No cases were proceeded against during the year.

In addition to the above, several Foster Children, who were being cared for without reward, were unofficially registered and supervised.

At the beginning of the year there were 10 such cases. At the end of the year there were 11.

Care of Illegitimate Children.—The Mothers of these children are visited by Health Visitors as soon before the birth as the cases come to the knowledge of the Department, and most of the women attend the Ante-Natal Clinic. Where the home accommodation is unsatisfactory, or when complications are threatened, arrangements are made for the patient's admission to Hospital. Occasionally a case is sent into a Hostel for Unmarried Mothers. No appointment has been made of a trained worker such as that referred to in the Circular 2855, dated 1st October, 1943, of the Welsh Board of Health; but Health Visitors keep close contact with the cases and give what help and advice is possible. A fair proportion of these children have been legally adopted.

THE CLINIC.

Ante-Natal Clinic. New Patients during 1943.

Affections.							Mothers.
General Advice (no apparent disease)	...	...	...	...	...	...	381
Defective Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Respiratory Affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Albuminuria, Toxæmia and High Blood Pressure	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Anæmia	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
V.D.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Gastro Intestinal Affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Gynæcological conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Deformity of Pelvis—History of previous difficult confinements	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Abnormal Presentations	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Skin Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
							1105

In addition, 342 old patients attended during the year, making a total of 1,447.

35 patients from the Ante-Natal Clinic were referred for examination by Dr. Glyn Morgan, the Obstetric Consultant to the Clinic.

At 131, Stow Hill, beds are provided in a ward allocated to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee (now a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee) for the treatment of complicated cases of Pregnancy and Labour, or where there is overcrowding in the home, or the home conditions are generally unsatisfactory.

808 cases were admitted to 131, Stow Hill, during the year under review. Of this number, 435 were sent in because of unsuitable home conditions. The majority of the remainder were admitted for complications of labour.

64 cases were admitted for treatment during pregnancy. Of these 11 were in for treatment during pregnancy only, 32 were treated during pregnancy and re-admitted for their confinements, and 21 were confined while in Hospital for treatment.

40 cases of miscarriages and abortions were treated in 131, Stow Hill.

Five cases were treated during Puerperium only.

Four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were admitted for treatment to 131, Stow Hill, three to Allt-yr-yn Hospital, and one to the Royal Gwent Hospital.

The Ante-Natal Clinic attendances were 5,987, as compared with 5,297 in 1942, 4,818 in 1941, and 4,407 in 1940.

Immunisation.

Facilities for Immunisation against Diphtheria were provided at the Centres as well as at the Clinic. Alum Precipitated Toxoid

supplied by the Ministry of Health is the prophylactic used. Two doses are given at 4 weekly intervals. The number immunised at the Centres was 1,215 (3 of these were over 5 years of age), and 126 at the Clinic, 1 being over 5 years of age.

At the War Time Nurseries, 108 children were immunised. The total immunised was therefore 1,449, as compared with 1,479 in 1942, and 942 in 1941.

The response made by the parents for immunisation of their children is disappointing, as it is desirable that a much larger proportion of the Child Population should be immunised.

War Time Nurseries.

There are 9 War Time Nurseries. 37 Medical Sessions for the examination of children attending the Nurseries were made. During these sessions a total of 782 examinations were made.

Visits were also made to the Nurseries for the immunisation of children attending there, and several other special medical visits were made.

A very great improvement in health was visible in some of the children attending the Nurseries, while the majority showed definite benefit from the care given them at the Nurseries.

Orthopædic Clinic.

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is a joint one between the Education Authority and the Health (Maternity and Child Welfare) Sub-Committee, and provides for all school children, as well as for children under 5 years of age. It is administered by the latter Committee.

Two Medical Sessions are held weekly at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. The Orthopædic Surgeon (Mr. Parker), Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, attends periodically at the Clinic to see new cases and to supervise the after care of old cases. Special cases are also seen by him at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, where all necessary X-ray examinations are made.

Operative and conservative treatment is carried out at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, and at Crossways Convalescent Homes.

Six sessions are devoted to the treatment of patients by massage and remedial exercises.

All appliances and special boots are manufactured at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

Mr. Parker held 4 sessions during the year.

Patients admitted into the Prince of Wales Hospital :—

Children under school age	3	School children	...	...	4
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Notification of New Cases.

Maternity and Child Welfare Cases.		School Cases	
Genu Valgum	 27	Spinal Curvature	 14
Rickets	 19	Flat Feet	 75
Torticollis	 16	Genu Valgum	 32
Flat Feet	 8	Calcaneo Valgus	 66
Metatarsus Varus	 7	Hallux Rigidus	 5
Calcaneo Valgus	 53	Pes Cavus	 6
Hemiplegia	 2	Hemiplegia	 1
Talipes	 2	Hammer Toes	 4
Erb Duchenne Paralysis	2	Erb Duchenne Paralysis	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	Anterior Poliomyelitis	3
Tuberculous Disease of		Coccydynia	 2
Hip	 1	Metatarsus Varus	 4
Tuberculous Disease of		Torticollis	 4
Spine	 1	Other affections	 13
Other affections	 6	No disease found on	
No disease found on		examination	 23
examination	 7		
	152		253

Total attendances	Incl. Massage	Massage Only
Infants	432	167
Children 1-5 years	1156	262
School Children	3391	2090
	4979	2519

Special alterations were fitted to boots in a large number of cases. Appliances were supplied to four children under five years of age, and 11 to School Children.

There was an increase in the number of new school children, but as in the last few years, the new cases are not of the severity of the cases seen in the early days of the Orthopædic Scheme.

Visiting in the homes by the Health Visitors, regular Medical Inspections and the increased interest of the parents has resulted in sending children for observation before grave deformities have developed.

Free boots have been available as in previous years—these are for children under five years of age, provided through the kindness of the Voluntary Committee.

The shortage of good footwear is bound to have a deleterious effect on the feet of small children—especially those who have some small weakness or deformity. It has been very difficult to get necessary repairs and alterations done reasonably early, and some children are wearing shoes which are too small and narrow and later deformities will result.

Aural and Ophthalmic Treatment.

During 1943 the arrangement with the Education Authority for the examination of children under five years of age suffering from conditions liable to deafness and blindness was continued.

Mr. Sutton was in charge of the Aural Clinic and saw 29 cases. He also operated on 23 children suffering from Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids. These operations were performed at 131, Stow Hill, under an arrangement between the Education Committee and the Social Welfare Committee.

Mr. Robertson, the Ophthalmic Surgeon, is in charge of the Eye Clinic, at which he saw 68 cases under school age.

For Dental treatment, six patients were referred from the Clinic and 51 from the Centres to private dentists under the arrangement provided for in the Dental Scheme for Mothers and Children.

The following is a summary of the attendances at the various Clinics :—

Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,941
Immunisation	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
Sunlight Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,623
Orthopædic Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,460
Massage Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,519
Auxiliary Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,685
Other attendances at the Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,021

THE CENTRES.

There are two sessions weekly at Alexandra, Central, Liswerry, Maindee and Beechwood Centres. At Crindau, Maesglas and Malpas Centres there is one session weekly. (Caerau has two sessions weekly, one Medical and one Non-Medical).

Total number of patients on Register at the end of the year :—

				Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total
Alexandra	...	...	...	412	215	295	922
Central	...	...	...	543	154	483	1180
Crindau	...	...	...	462	117	452	1031
Liswerry	...	...	...	695	246	500	1441
Maindee	...	...	...	657	437	1301	2395
Beechwood	...	...	...	773	247	1360	2380
Caerau	...	...	...	698	183	625	1506
Malpas	...	...	...	300	72	224	596
Maesglas	...	...	...	229	84	183	496

New Patients.

				Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Alexandra	...	...	...	141	167	53	361
Central	...	...	...	179	190	51	420
Crindau	...	...	...	105	125	39	269
Liswerry	...	...	...	191	236	50	477
Maindee	...	...	...	231	271	29	531
Beechwood	...	...	...	174	197	53	424
Caerau	...	...	...	167	170	47	384
Malpas	...	...	...	26	27	10	63
Maesglas	...	...	...	49	53	11	113
				1263	1436	343	3042

Medical Examinations at the Centres.

				Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Alexandra	...	...	...	428	1853	667	2948
Central	...	...	...	597	1933	877	3407
Crindau	...	...	...	383	1145	476	2004
Lliswerry	...	...	...	508	1812	738	3058
Maindee	...	...	...	508	2049	1009	3566
Beechwood	...	...	...	516	2041	822	3379
Caerau	...	...	...	425	1274	593	2292
Malpas	...	...	...	80	303	304	687
Maesglas	...	...	...	112	767	371	1250
				<u>3557</u>	<u>13177</u>	<u>5857</u>	<u>22591</u>

Total Attendances at the Centres.

				Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Alexandra	...	...	...	3847	3218	1060	8125
Central	...	...	...	3760	2942	1014	7716
Crindau	...	...	...	3257	2730	1131	7118
Maindee	...	...	...	5723	4448	1632	11803
Lliswerry	...	...	...	4843	4062	1465	10370
Beechwood	...	...	...	4558	3784	1477	9819
Caerau	...	...	...	3275	2618	969	6862
Malpas	...	...	...	1116	676	618	2410
Maesglas	...	...	...	2085	1533	839	4457
				<u>32464</u>	<u>26011</u>	<u>10205</u>	<u>68680</u>

The attendances at the Centres have increased as compared with 1942, when the attendances were 62,731.

The Dental Maternity and Fireguard Clubs have been carried out at the Centres under the auspices of the Voluntary Committee by members of the Committee who attend the Centres.

We are much indebted to the ladies of the Voluntary Committee for the interest which they take in the Welfare of the Mothers and Children, and we are especially appreciative of those who find it possible to attend the Centres regularly to help with the work there. To them all I extend my grateful thanks.

I wish also to record my appreciation of the help given by all the members of the staff.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Andrewina Laird.

Ultra Violet Ray Clinic.

The following is the Report of Dr. Gwyneth Daniel on the work of this Clinic :—

During the year 108 new cases of children under five years of age and one mother were treated at the Clinic. The Clinics were held on Mondays and Fridays both morning and afternoon. Treatment was given by means of a Mercury Vapour Lamp.

Conditions for which treated.	Patients.			
	New.	Old.		
Rickets	61	19		
Debility	29	10		
Underweight, Marasmus, etc.	7	5		
Cervical Adenitis	4 (3 T.B.)	4 (1 T.B.)		
Respiratory conditions	4	—		
Other Conditions	3	2		
	108	40		
	Infants.	Children.	Mothers.	Total.
Attendances	279	2530	5	2814

Rickets—80 cases. Of these, 23 improved very much, both in general condition and much lessening of bony deformities; 38 improved; 3 showed improvement in general health but no obvious lessening of bony deformity; 16 remained unchanged. The average attendances of these latter was 4.

Debility—39 cases. 10 improved greatly with steady gain in weight, improvement in colour and muscle tone; 18 improved; 5 showed only slight improvement, and 6 remained unchanged—these latter were very irregular attenders.

Underweight, etc.—12 cases. Of these, 7 improved with a definite gain in weight and they became more contented; 5 did not respond to the treatment.

Cervical Adenitis—8 cases. (a) 4 Tuberculous. (b) 4 Non-tuberculous.

(a) **Tuberculous Cases.** All improved, the gland subsided and there was improvement in general health.

(b) **Non-Tuberculous Cases.** One showed great improvement, the condition completely clearing up, the rest show definite improvement.

Respiratory Diseases—4 cases.

(a) **Bronchial Asthma**—2 cases. Both improved; there was a lessening both in frequency and severity of attacks.

(b) **Chronic Bronchitis**—2 cases. 1 showed slight improvement and 1 remained unchanged but had only two treatments.

Other Conditions—6 cases.

(a) **Kyphosis**—2 cases, both of which improved. Muscle tone increased and the Kyphosis lessened.

(b) **Ringworm**—1 case—improved with healthy growth of new hair.

(c) **Anæmia**—1 case—showed no improvement, but attended only three times.

(d) **Alopecia**—1 case—also showed no improvement, but did not complete a course of treatment.

(e) **Debility**—1 Mother attended and benefited by the treatment and improved in colour and energy and a gain of weight.

School Children.

449 School Children attended for treatment during the year. 809 attendances were made.

Conditions for which treated.								New.	Old.
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4
Respiratory Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Cervical Adenitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
								38	11

Debility—20 cases. Of these, 4 improved very much with gain in weight and increased vitality; 13 improved in colour and weight, while 3 showed no response.

Respiratory Conditions—7 cases.

(a) **Bronchial Asthma**—2 improved under treatment; the interval between the attacks was lengthened and the attacks became less severe; 1 showed no improvement.

(b) **Bronchial Catarrh**—1 improved and 2 remained unchanged.

(c) **Recurrent Bronchitis**—1 case which showed no response to treatment.

Cervical Adenitis—17 cases. (a) Tuberculous 8, (b) Non-Tuberculous 9.

(a) **Tuberculous Adenitis**. Of these 4 showed great improvement; the glands subsided and the general health showed marked improvement; 3 improved, the gland becoming smaller, and 1 remained unchanged, but only attended five times.

(b) **Non-Tuberculous Adenitis**. Of these 1 showed great improvement and the condition cleared up; 6 improved in general health with decreases in the adenitis; 3 remained unchanged under treatment.

Rheumatism—2 cases. Both these cases improved very much, the rheumatic pains disappeared and had not returned while under observation for three weeks subsequently.

Other conditions—3 cases.

(1) **Lumbar Lordosis**—1 case—much improved.

(2) **Anæmia**—1 case—much improved.

(3) **Tuberculous mesenteric glands**—1 case—improved.

Remarks.—Rickets remained the commonest condition for which treatment was given in children under five years of age. Of these 80 % responded to treatment to some degree and 28 % markedly so. Of the 20 % who remained unchanged, the average attendance was one-third of one course of treatment. Cases of Adenitis also responded well.

In the School Age Group, cases of Adenitis were in large proportion, and nearly 50 % of these were tuberculous referred to the Clinic by the Tuberculosis Officer. The majority responded encouragingly to treatment.

The attendances as a whole remained fairly good, considering War-time difficulties.

Auxiliary Clinic.

In 1943 there were 178 new cases attending at the Auxiliary Clinic. Of these, 164 were Expectant Mothers; 10 were Non-expectant Mothers and 4 were children under 5 years.

Conditions for which treated.

Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Gonococcal vulvo-vaginitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leucorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Endocervicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Cervical Erosion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Rectocele and Cystocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Pruritus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
								178

Total attendances.

Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1240
Non-Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415
Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
								1,685

There were 7 new cases of Gonorrhœa seen during the year, 1 child and 6 Expectant Mothers. During the year 6 cases of Gonorrhœa were discharged as cured; 3 lapsed for treatment and 3 are still receiving treatment. There were no new cases of Syphilis, but 3 cases are at present receiving treatment.

The Auxiliary Clinic is held on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, coinciding with Ante-Natal Clinics held at the same time in the building. Cases needing investigation are thus easily transferred to the Auxiliary Clinic with no inconvenience to the patient. Of the 178 new cases seen, the majority were Expectant Mothers, 158 of whom proved to be Non-Venereal.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths.

The total death-rate from all causes, after the exclusion of Non-Residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, afforded a death-rate of 12.05, compared with 11.86 in 1942, 12.87 in 1941, 15.12 in 1940, 12.87 in 1939, 12.10 in 1938, 12.78 in 1937, 12.11 in 1936, 12.38 in 1935, 12.12 in 1934, 10.98 in 1930, 12.41 in 1920, and 12.98 in 1910. The average for the last five years was 12.97 and for the past 10 years 12.75.

The average death-rate in the 126 County Boroughs of England and Wales for 1943 was 14.2.

46.7 per cent. of the nett deaths occurred in Public Institutions, namely, Social Welfare Institution, 131 Stow Hill, 30.0 per cent.; Royal Gwent Hospital, 9.8 per cent.; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 0.7 per cent.; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 6.2 per cent. In addition, 159 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely, at the Royal Gwent Hospital, 127; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 4; Social Welfare Institution, 11; Public Works and Places, 3; and in Private Institutions, etc., 14. The proportion of deaths in Public

Institutions was higher than in 1942, when it was 44.1 per cent. ; the proportion of such deaths has increased considerably of recent years. In 1925 it was only 24.3, and in 1915 22.0 per cent. This indicates that the Public are coming to rely more and more on Hospitals in cases of serious illness.

The deaths under 5 years of age equalled 9.9 per cent. of the total deaths, whilst 47.0 per cent. of all the deaths occurred among the aged (65 years and upwards).

The increase in the proportion of the total deaths that were over 65 years of age and the decrease in the proportion that were under 5 years of age, which have been such marked features in the mortal statistics in recent years, have continued, as the following figures show :—

				Percentage of Total Deaths.	
				Under 5 years of age.	65 years and over.
1900	...	...	...	45.21	15.63
1910	...	...	...	34.38	21.62
1920	...	...	...	26.99	23.80
1930	...	...	...	12.86	36.89
1940	...	...	...	12.94	46.00
1941	...	...	...	12.27	44.54
1942	...	...	...	10.65	49.25
1943	...	...	...	9.86	47.01

Heart Disease, as usual, caused the largest number of deaths—a rate of 2.92 per 1,000 of the population (last year the rate was 2.83). It is noteworthy that 68.7 per cent. of these had attained the age of 65 years and upwards.

Cancer.—The number of deaths from this disease gave a death-rate of 1.591 per 1,000, compared with a rate of 1.672 per 1,000 for the previous five years. The 1943 rate was lower by .051 per 1,000 than that for 1942, and .081 per 1,000 below the last five yearly average. The disease was more fatal in females than in males. The sites most commonly affected in females were the Generative Organs ; in males, the intestines rectum, and peritoneum. The steady increase in the mortality from this disease in Newport (as with the rest of the country generally) will be seen from the following figures:—

Average Death Rate (per 1,000 living) in 5 yearly periods.

1915—1919	...	...	...	.841
1920—1924	...	...	...	.977
1925—1929	...	...	...	1.256
1930—1934	...	...	...	1.302
1935—1939	...	...	...	1.597
1936—1940	...	...	...	1.626
1937—1941	...	...	...	1.649
1938—1942	...	...	...	1.672

The crude death-rate in England and Wales from this disease during 1938 was 1.665 per 1,000 of the population—the rates for the past five years have not been published at the time of going to print.

Radium and Radium-Therapy.

The Directors of the Royal Gwent Hospital decided in 1937 to bring the Hospital to the forefront in the treatment of Cancer and to expend a sum of £1,500 for this purpose.

The old radium-therapy equipment has now been replaced by an up-to-date shock proof set. In addition, 85 milligrams of radium, with the necessary safe and equipment, have been purchased. This will enable a considerable saving to be effected in the hiring which has been the practice heretofore.

Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) caused a death-rate of 1.347. Of these, 41 per cent. were due to Pneumonia (all forms) and 59 per cent. to Bronchitis, etc. The death-rate of 1.347 is slightly below the average rate of 1.434 for the past five years.

Violent Deaths caused 4.58 per cent. of the total deaths. 4 were due to suicide and 1 to homicide.

Inquests were held in 7.83 per cent. of the total deaths, and 3.17 per cent. were certified by the Coroner after post-mortem examination.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES

The Zymotic death-rate was 1.77 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the past 5 years was 1.48. These diseases accounted for 14.7 per cent of the total deaths. Tuberculosis and Influenza together were responsible for 74.9 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The following figures show the remarkable reduction that has taken place in the number of deaths from Zymotic or Preventable Diseases during the past 40 years in Newport:—

5 yearly periods.	Yearly average death-rate.			
1896—1900	...	...	...	4.79
1906—1910	...	...	...	3.36
1916—1920	...	...	...	3.27
1926—1930	...	...	...	2.23
1936—1940	...	...	...	1.54

The Influenza death-rate of 0.41 in Newport was higher than that for the Great Towns, which was 0.36.

Diarrhoeal Diseases (Death-rate .117).

The total deaths from Zymotic Diarrhoea and Enteritis gave a death-rate of .117. The deaths included in this category are limited to those under 2 years of age.

For comparison, the death-rates from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births for a number of years are given

The figures for quinquennial periods and recent single years being:—

Period.	Rate per 1,000 births.			
1911—1915	...	...	...	21.81
1916—1920	...	...	...	8.87
1921—1925	...	...	...	7.52
1926—1930	...	...	...	6.18
1930—1934	...	...	...	4.67
1935—1939	...	...	...	5.08
1936—1940	...	...	...	4.18
1937—1941	...	...	...	4.17
1938—1942	...	...	...	4.21
Year 1937	...	...	...	5.09
Year 1938	...	...	...	7.00

Year 1939	...	...	...	...	2.01
Year 1940	...	...	...	...	3.07
Year 1941	...	...	...	...	4.25
Year 1942	...	...	...	...	4.60
Year 1943	...	...	...	...	5.91

The Diarrhoeal death-rate among children under 2 years in the 126 Great Towns was 7.9 per 1,000 births, and in England and Wales 5.3, compared with 5.9 at Newport.

The prevalence of these diseases fluctuates considerably from year to year; the figures for the past three years show a slight increase compared with those of 1939 and 1940.

Infectious Diseases and Schools.

On November 8th, 1939, the Public Health (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations came into force in Newport, making these diseases compulsorily notifiable by the Medical Attendant.

Table 7 shows the number of cases of Measles and Whooping Cough and certain non-notifiable infectious diseases (namely, Chicken Pox, Mumps, and also Scabies, Impetigo, etc.) coming to the knowledge of the Department, and the Schools affected. By arrangement with the Education Authority—an arrangement which has been in operation for many years—the School Attendance Officers report direct to the Medical Officer of Health all such cases coming to their knowledge. By these means, early and surprisingly accurate information is obtained of the existence and extent of these diseases. Early information of suspected cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria is also obtained, and close co-operation with the School Clinic complete the circle and ensures prompt measures being taken.

Further measures are taken to prevent the spread of Infectious Diseases in Schools, such as (1) Routine Swabbing of school contacts with cases notified as Diphtheria and of the whole class when more than one case occurs, (2) the disinfection of school premises when necessary, (3) Immunisation of children against Diphtheria.

The extent to which the various schools were affected by minor infectious diseases is set out in Table 7.

Chicken Pox.

During the year, 346 cases came to the knowledge of the Department, compared with 1,007 in 1942, 286 in 1941, 533 in 1940, 588 in 1939. 298 of the cases were among school children, 47 among children under school age, and 1 above school age. The schools affected will be seen in Table 7. The rules for exclusion from school laid down by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education in their joint memorandum were applied in all cases.

Mumps.

699 cases were reported during the year, compared with 173 in 1942, 1,474 in 1941, 146 in 1940, and 16 in 1939. 645 of the cases were school children (435 being in the Infants' Departments). 40 cases were below and 14 cases above school age.

Scabies.

689 cases of this disease came to the knowledge of the Department and were supervised in their homes. Last year the number

was 684, in 1941, 429, and in 1940, 156. Facilities are provided at the School Clinic for the treatment of school children, and 599 cases were dealt with there during the year. But all known cases were visited at their homes by a Health Visitor to advise the parents or guardians; they were followed up until cured. For cases that are persistently neglected in their own homes, whether adults or children, facilities are available for their treatment at Woolston House Hospital, but so far the use of the powers to forcibly remove any such case for treatment contained in the Scabies Order, 1941, has not been necessary.

Lice Infestation.

As far as school children are concerned, this subject has been dealt with in my School Medical Report. With regard to children under 5 years of age, the Health Visitors have received special instructions to search for cases both at Centres and in the homes and to advise and instruct mothers in methods of prevention and eradication. Special nit combs are on sale at the Centres, and Lethane Hair Oil is also kept for application to suitable cases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS.

The diseases now notifiable are Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fever, Continued Fever, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Relapsing Fever, Plague, Puerperal Pyrexia, Erysipelas, Pneumonia (Acute, Primary and Influenzal), Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Dysentery, Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Malaria, Measles and Whooping Cough.

The number of notifications received from Doctors during 1943 was 1,658, compared with 1,201 in 1942, 1,486 in 1941, 2,093 in 1940, 1,053 in 1939, 1,802 in 1938, and 1,024 in 1937.

Visits and Disinfection.

No fewer than 7,994 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Health Visiting Staff, apart from disinfection, 258 houses (514 rooms) were disinfected, and 2,562 articles were removed for steam disinfection.

1,082 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains; 224 verminous houses (423 rooms) were also fumigated by the Department.

Whooping Cough (Death-rate 0.021).

406 cases of this disease were discovered or notified; of these, 148 cases were notified by Doctors. The disease was more prevalent than during the previous year, when 268 cases were recorded. The yearly average for the previous five years was 302 cases. 213 of the cases were under school age, and 172 were in the Infants' Departments of the Schools. The incidence of the disease diminished to 14 cases during the fourth quarter of the year. The deaths were all under 2 years; the disease was not of a severe type, for the fatality rate, 4.9 per 1,000 cases, was much below the average. The death-rate from this disease in 1943 in England and Wales and in the 126 County Boroughs was 0.03.

Measles (Death-rate 0.064).

The epidemic of this disease, which started in the 3rd quarter of 1942, reached its peak in the 1st quarter of 1943, when 1,491 cases were registered. Only 95 cases were recorded during the remainder of the year, making a total of 1,586 cases. 760 of these cases were notified by Medical Practitioners, the remainder by School Attendance Officers and Health Visitors. The case rate per 1,000 of the population was 16.8, compared with 9.7 during the previous 5 years, and the fatality rate was 3.78 as against the 5 yearly average of 5.4 for 1938-42.

The death-rate from Measles during 1943 in England and Wales and in the 126 Great Towns was 0.02, compared with 0.06 in Newport.

Scarlet Fever (Death-rate, Nil).

The low incidence of this disease in recent years was not maintained during 1943, when 294 notifications were received, compared with 133 in 1940, 67 in 1941, 129 in 1942, and an annual average of 301.4 during the 5 years 1938-42.

The ward with the highest case rate was St. Woolos, 4.90, and the lowest Alexandra Ward, 1.78.

The disease was of a mild type, and no deaths occurred; in fact, there has not been a death from Scarlet Fever in Newport since 1938.

In England and Wales and in the 126 Great Towns, the death-rate from Scarlet Fever was 0.00.

173 or 58.8 per cent. of the notified cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The other cases were home-nursed at the parents' special request, and the Department satisfied themselves that the home circumstances were favourable for proper isolation and treatment.

Diphtheria and Membranous Group (Death-rate 0.011).

56 cases were notified, compared with 92 in 1942, 91 in 1941, 193 in 1940, 152 in 1939, and with an annual average during the past five years of 185. 1 death occurred. The death-rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.011, compared with 0.03 for England and Wales and 0.04 in the 126 Great Towns. 46 of the cases, or 82.1 per cent., were treated in Hospital. In the search for sources of infection and the swabbing of contacts, 8 "carrier" cases were discovered; 7 of these were isolated in Hospital.

Immunisation. Special sessions for the immunisation of children are held regularly at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic for those under 5 years of age and at the School Clinic for the older children.

During the year, 5,873 children were immunised—1,461 1 to 5 years of age, 4,408 5-15 years, and 4 over 15 years. The propaganda campaign—distribution of leaflets and public appeals, etc.—is now showing results, for 2,259 more children were immunised in 1943 than in 1942. Since the campaign started, 12,670 children, 1 to 15 years of age, have been immunised. It is calculated that at least 59.7 per cent. of the population at that age group have been immunised.

A supply of immunising products for Private Practitioners should they need them for their patients is also kept at the Health Department. So far, there has been little demand for them.

Anti-diphtheritic serum for treatment is kept in stock at the Health Department to facilitate its early administration by the medical attendant.

140,000 units (14 phials) of Antitoxin were supplied to medical men for notified or suspected cases. The administration of antitoxin before admission of the cases into hospital greatly improves the chances of recovery in serious cases.

Reference is made elsewhere to the large amount of Bacteriological Work done at the Health Department in connection with Diphtheria.

Typhoid or Enteric Fever (Death-rate, Nil).

(Under this head, Para-Typhoid A and B are also included.)

Only 2 cases were notified during the year. One was a doubtful case, the other belonged to the Typhoid group, and was a mild attack. Both were treated in hospital, and recovered. There was no connection between the cases, neither could any source of infection be discovered. There was no spread of the disease.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever (Death-rate 0.021).

The incidence of this disease in Newport continued to diminish. Only 3 cases were notified, compared with 16 in 1942, 53 in 1941, and 130 in 1940. One of the cases was under 1 year of age, one 25-35 years, and one 35-45 years of age. The source of infection was not discovered in either of the cases. Two of the patients were removed to Allt-yr-yn Hospital and one to the Royal Gwent Hospital. Two of them died, one at each Hospital. The death-rate from the disease was 0.021 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.032 in 1942. The death-rate for England and Wales is not available.

Typhus Fever. Arrangements for dealing therewith.

The existence of Louse-borne Typhus Fever in Europe and North Africa made it advisable to take precautions in case the disease reached this country through Refugees, Prisoners-of-War, etc. With this object in view, several teams of volunteers have been formed from the Staffs of Allt-yr-yn Hospital, the Health Department, School and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, to deal with any cases which may occur at Newport, and also to take the necessary measures for cleansing and keeping under observation all contacts, etc.

30 members of these teams have already been inoculated against the disease, including Doctors, Nurses, and Sanitary Inspectors. Their duties will include removal of cases from ships or houses to Hospital, cleansing of contacts, disinfection of premises and clothing, and general surveillance of the contacts over a period of time. Special clothing is provided to ensure protection for the teams.

By arrangement with the City of Cardiff, all cases occurring at Newport will be sent to a special Isolation Hospital at Cardiff.

While hoping that no cases will occur, we feel that all possible precautions have been taken to deal with any outbreak.

TUBERCULOSIS.

[Death-rate.—All Forms, 0.912 (Lungs 0.827 ; Other Forms 0.085).]

Deaths.

The figures given below show the death-rates from Pulmonary, Non-Pulmonary, and "All Forms" of Tuberculosis in Newport, in England and Wales, and in Wales and Monmouthshire for the year 1943 and for a series of past years for comparison. It will be seen that the rates for Newport for Non-Pulmonary and "All Forms" of Tuberculosis were rather higher than in 1942, but that the rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was slightly lower.

Tuberculosis Death-rates (per 1,000 of Population).

Year	Pulmonary	Non Pulmonary	All Forms		
			Newport	England & Wales	Wales & Mon'shire
1923-27	1.04	0.22	1.26	...	...
1928-32	1.09	0.17	1.26	...	...
1933-37	0.862	0.136	0.998	...	...
1932	0.96	0.156	1.116	0.84	0.98
1933	0.79	0.158	0.948	0.82	0.99
1934	0.868	0.194	1.062	0.76	0.91
1935	0.950	0.116	1.066	0.72	0.92
1936	0.957	0.093	1.050	0.69	0.86
1937	0.738	0.125	0.863	0.69	0.88
1938	0.709	0.104	0.813	0.63	0.81
1939	0.686	0.052	0.738	0.62	0.76
1940	0.900	0.083	0.983	0.69	0.79
1941	0.801	0.031	0.832	0.73	0.79
1942	0.863	0.042	0.905	0.66	0.75
1943	0.827	0.085	0.912	0.67	0.75

Notifications.

The following table shows the number of fresh cases notified each year for the past eight years :—

Year	Lungs	Other Forms	Total
1936	133	51	184
1937	155	62	217
1938	155	53	208
1939	115	37	152
1940	134	57	191
1941	127	42	169
1942	146	32	178
1943	149	51	200

**Number of New Cases and Number of Deaths during 1943
at various age groups.**

Age Periods.		New Cases.				Deaths.			
		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—	...	...	.	1	1	...	...	1	...
1—	...	...	1	7	5	...	.	1	2
5—	...	5	5	9	7	...	...	1	...
15—	...	19	22	5	6	8	13	...	2
25—	...	10	17	2	5	8	16	...	...
35—	...	20	8	2	...	5	1	1	...
45—	...	14	6	...	1	6	4	...	...
55—	...	11	3	...	.	11	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	5	3	...	.	5	1	...	...
Total	...	84	65	26	25	43	35	4	4

Tuberculosis of Lungs.

Of the 149 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs notified in 1943, 125 were alive in Newport at the end of the year, or 84 per cent., compared with 70 per cent. in 1926, 62 per cent. in 1927, 69 per cent. in 1928, 62 per cent. in 1929, 63 per cent. in 1930, 68 per cent. in 1931, 66.5 per cent. in 1932, 75.3 per cent. in 1933, 74.2 per cent. in 1934, 68.9 per cent. in 1935, 69.9 per cent. in 1936, 78.7 per cent. in 1937, 80 per cent. in 1938, 79 per cent. in 1939, 75.3 per cent. in 1940, 79.5 per cent. in 1941, and 74 per cent. in 1942.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Of the 51 cases notified to be suffering from Non-Pulmonary forms of the disease, 43, or 84.3 per cent., were alive at the end of the year. This compares with 96.9 per cent. in 1942, 80 per cent. in 1926, 81 per cent. in 1927, 79 per cent. in 1928, 76 per cent. in 1929, 71 per cent. in 1930, 78 per cent. in 1931, 83.8 per cent. in 1932, 80 per cent. in 1933, 68.2 per cent. in 1934, 70.9 per cent. in 1935, 82.3 per cent. in 1936, 93.5 per cent. in 1937, 74 per cent. in 1938, 86 per cent. in 1939, 89.5 per cent. in 1940, and 97.6 per cent. in 1941.

As to notifications received after death of the patient in the past few years, there was an improvement in the percentage of cases so notified, the proportion being as low as 1.1 per cent. in 1942, but this improvement was not maintained in 1943, when the percentage rose to 3.5.

Tuberculosis—All Forms.

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) on the Register at the Health Department at the end of the year was:—

		Males.		Females.		Total.
Pulmonary	...	393	...	302	...	695
Non-Pulmonary	...	184	...	180	...	364
All Forms	...	577	...	482	...	1059

During each of the previous ten years the number of cases (all forms) on the Register was : 1942, 1,071 ; 1941, 1,023 ; 1940, 1,041 ; 1939, 957 ; 1938, 934 ; 1937, 940 ; 1936, 860 ; 1935, 861 ; 1934, 821 ; 1933, 798—an almost continuous increase.

Occupations of cases notified during the year.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Totals of Both
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
In-door Occupations	22	53	5	8	88
Out-door Occupations	36	1	2	...	39
Partly In-door and Partly Out-door	14	..	3	...	17
School Children	2	5	8	5	20
Under School Age	...	...	2	6	8
No Occupation	10	6	6	6	28
Total ...	84	65	26	25	200

Tuberculosis Care.

The Government and the Corporation Schemes for the care of patients before and after Institutional treatment have been put into operation. The following information will give some idea of these new activities in Newport in the fight against this disease :—

The Corporation Scheme started in November, 1942. A second Health Visitor was appointed (March, 1943), thus providing two Health Visitors, who devote their whole time to visiting and advising patients. During 1943, 57 more or less needy cases were considered, and 41 of these received help, such as milk, medicated food, clothing, bedding, tools, cash, etc.—the cost being £390.

The Government Scheme (Mem. 266/T.), providing monetary assistance, to ensure that patients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis who will benefit by treatment will receive such treatment, came into operation in May, 1943. Up to December, 31st, 1943, 92 cases had been considered by your Committee, and grants made amounting to over £1,174.

It is worth noting that, whilst Newport compares quite satisfactorily with the Welsh County Boroughs in regard to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the Death Rate from **Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis** is much lower in Newport than in England and Wales, Wales and Monmouthshire, or in any of the County Boroughs in Wales.

The Returns of the Welsh National Memorial Association show the following work done at the Newport Institute for Borough patients :—

Number of New cases examined (including Contacts)	1549
Number found Tuberculous :—(a) Pulmonary	128
(b) Non-Pulmonary	41
Number found Non-Tuberculous	1232
Number of other cases previously found doubtful, found on re-examination to be Tuberculous :—	
(a) Pulmonary	10
(b) Non-Pulmonary	3
Number of cases found to be Non-Tuberculous	103
Number of cases on Institute Register at the end of the year :—	
(a) Pulmonary	695
(b) Non-Pulmonary	301
Total	996
Number of attendances at Clinic	3992
Number of visits to the houses of patients by the Tuberculosis and other Nurses	10973

Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during 1943.

	A.—Hospital Pulmonary Cases		B.—Hospital Non-Pulmonary		C.—Sanatorium Pulmonary		A. B. & C. Totals
	Definite Case	Case for Observation	Definite Case	Case for Observation	Definite Case	Case for Observation	
In Institutions on 1st day of year	87	—	15	2	16	—	120
Number admitted during year	137	—	40	1	21	—	199
Number transferred	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
Total	224	1	55	4	38	—	322
Number Discharged—							
Quiescent	6	—	5	—	8	—	19
Improved	79	—	25	—	8	—	112
No Material Improvement	33	—	6	—	3	—	42
Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Doubtfully Tuberculous	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Total	118	—	36	4	19	—	177
Died							
Number Transferred	34	—	—	—	2	—	36
	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
In Institutions on last day of year	71	1	17	—	17	—	106

SMALL POX.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

Vaccination.

The Vaccination Districts and the names of the Public Vaccinators are :—Malpas, Dr. H. A. Keane ; St. Woolos and remaining area West of River, Dr. W. Garraway Smith ; Area East of River, Dr. P. R. Barry.

The percentage of children successfully vaccinated has been rapidly and continuously decreasing since exemption was made easy ; in Newport during the year ended June 30th, 1941, there was a slight improvement ; and 23.1 per cent. of the infants were successfully vaccinated ; in 1942, with 23.6 per cent., the slight improvement was maintained ; but in 1943 the percentage fell to 20.7. These figures compare with 15.5 per cent. in 1940, 15.1 per cent. in 1939, 17.6 per cent. in 1938, 17.5 per cent. in 1937, 20.8 per cent. in 1936, 26.3 per cent. in 1930, 35.5 per cent. in 1920, 58.9 per cent. in 1910, and 93 per cent. in 1897.

The Vaccination Officer, Mr. E. de Lloyd, has presented the following report for the year ended 30th June, 1943, with comparative figures for the previous year :—

	Year ending 30th June	
	1942.	1943
Successfully Vaccinated	375	360
Insusceptible to Vaccination	1	5
Had Small Pox	—	—
Exemptions received	932	966
Died unvaccinated	89	71
Postponed by Medical Certificate	15	16
Removed to Districts, the Vaccination Officers of which have been apprised ...	12	20
Removed to Districts unknown, or which cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	18	30
In Abeyance	249	366
Percentage successfully Vaccinated ...	23.6	20.7

OTHER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifications of the following Infectious Diseases were received during the year :—

Erysipelas	22 cases
Pneumonia—Influenzal	33
Acute Primary	109
Acute Poliomyelitis	142
Encephalitis Lethargica	2
Dysentery	3
	10

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Facilities for free diagnosis and treatment for all persons suffering from Venereal Diseases are provided by arrangement with the Directors of the Royal Gwent Hospital.

The Clinic is now open for :—

Males.—Mondays, 10 a.m. ; Wednesdays, 2 p.m. ; Thursdays, 4.30 p.m. ; and Fridays, 6 p.m.

Females.—Tuesdays, 5.30 p.m. ; and Thursdays, 2 p.m. ; and by appointment.

Notices are hung up at Public and "Public House" lavatories giving particulars of the days and hours of the Clinics. Those in and near the docks are printed in four languages for the convenience of Foreign seafaring men.

An irrigation department, adjoining the Out-Patients' Department at the Royal Gwent Hospital (open daily) provides for irrigation treatment for males between their attendances at the medical session.

The total attendances during the years 1934-43 were as follows:—

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Males	3775	4009	3410	3876	2908	2361	2098	2360	2202	2496
Females	2217	2206	2446	2042	2044	1698	1676	1779	1731	2157
Totals	5992	6215	5856	4918	4951	4059	3774	4139	3933	4653

It will be seen that an increase took place in both male and female attendances during 1943. Since the outbreak of war the attendances have tended to be adversely affected by the large number of men and women joining H.M. Forces, the ever-increasing number of women engaging in industry, and the adoption of the "shift" in many works.

The number of persons who attended the Clinic for the first time was as follows:—

Suffering from	1943			Average previous 5 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Syphilis ...	120	34	154	83.4	17.2	100.6
Soft Chancre ...	18	—	18	19.8	0.6	20.4
Gonorrhoea ...	131	29	160	136.4	26.6	163.0
Not V.D. ...	89	39	128	44.4	16.6	61.0
Totals ...	358	102	460	284.0	61.0	345.0

Syphilis reached its highest incidence in 1943 with both sexes, 154 new cases (120 males and 34 females) having been diagnosed at the Treatment Centre, compared with 92 in 1940, 142 in 1941, and 138 in 1942.

Gonorrhoea.—The 160 new cases of this disease diagnosed constituted a higher figure than that for 1942, when 149 cases were recorded, but was lower than the 1941 figure, which was 192—the highest number yet reached. The female cases numbered 29—the same figure as in 1942—but the male cases rose to 131 from 120 in the previous year.

The above table shows the position relative to that for the previous five years.

For Health Education and Propaganda activities see Page 54.

The number of "In-Patient" days in 1943 was 658, compared with 652 in 1942, 666 in 1941, 872 in 1940, 635 in 1939, and a five-yearly average of 656.

The use of Arsenobenzene and Bismuth Compounds in the treatment of these diseases at the Clinic continues to increase, but the number of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given out to private practitioners from the Health Department has been getting less, as the following figures show :—22 doses in 1943, 20 in 1942, 10 in 1941, 9 in 1940, 16 in 1939, 44 in 1938, and an average number of 20 doses during the past five years.

The number of persons who were discharged from the Clinic after completion of treatment was 59 (apart from the 110 cases that were found not to be suffering from Venereal Disease), compared with 57 in 1942, and an average during the previous five years of 66. These lower figures are doubtless explained by the large increase in the proportion of cases of Syphilis under treatment since the War began.

The number of female patients who ceased to attend before completing treatment was 42, compared with 26 in 1942, 28 in 1941, 24 in 1940, 37 in 1939, 33 in 1938, and a yearly average of 35. The number of male patients who so ceased to attend was 31, as against 32 in 1942, 27 in 1941, 34 in 1940, 35 in 1939, 49 in 1938, and the average for the past five years of 32. There is still room for improvement. In the case of sailors, this can hardly be looked for because of the nature of their calling; but they are provided with circulars giving information as to the facilities for treatment in other ports, etc., and with cards upon which the treatment given is entered so that their treatment may be continued at any port they may enter.

Further information will be found on Pages 25 and 54, and statistical information in Table 9, at end of Report.

Facilities for privacy in treatment are necessarily desirable when dealing with these conditions, especially so in the case of female patients. With this object in view, mothers and expectant mothers are provided with facilities at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. The report of this Clinic will be found on Page 25.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Allt-yr-yn.

309 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted during the year. 40 of the cases (9 Scarlet Fever, 18 Diphtheria, 7 Suspected Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 3 Enteric Fever, 2 Chicken Pox, and 1 Mumps) were admitted from outside the Borough. The deaths numbered 13. During 1942 the admissions and deaths were respectively 297 and 14. The daily average number of patients in hospital during 1943 was 21.7.

Scarlet Fever.

173 of the cases notified in the town were removed to Hospital. In addition, 5 suspected cases and 9 Non-Residents were admitted, making a total of 187 cases treated. They all recovered. The average age of the patients was 6.05 years, and the average stay in Hospital was 26 days.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers.

5 cases were admitted, including 3 cases from outlying districts. One of the latter (a non-civilian) died. The average age of the patients was 36 years, and the average stay in Hospital 21.2 days.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

80 cases were treated in Hospital, including 7 "Carriers," 9 suspected cases, and 18 cases from outside the Borough. All the cases recovered. The average stay in Hospital was 29.4 days, and the average age of the patients was 13.8 years.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

The 3 cases notified, and one from outside the Borough, were treated in Hospital. In addition, 17 suspected cases, all Non-Residents of the Borough, were admitted. There were 2 deaths among the Cerebro-Spinal Fever cases (1 non-resident), and 6 deaths from causes other than Cerebro-Spinal Fever among the suspected cases. The average stay in Hospital of those who recovered was 12.5 days, and the average age of all patients was 24.6 years.

Other Diseases.

Other diseases, cases of which were admitted, were :—Dysentery 7 (1 death), Puerperal Pyrexia 3, Encephalitis Lethargica 3 (all fatal), Chicken Pox 2, and Mumps 1.

Buildings and Fittings.

The Borough Architect (C. F. Ward, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.) has kindly furnished me with the following information respecting repairs, etc., carried out during the year :—

	£	s.	d.
Repairs to Heating Apparatus and Boilers ...	120	6	2
Repairs to Laundry Machinery	6	5	0
New Exhaust Pipe for Steam Cooker	14	0	0
2 New Automatic Fire Escapes	18	5	0
	£158	16	2

LABORATORY WORK.

During 1943, 3,647 specimens of various kinds were examined at the Health Department, compared with 4,437 in 1942. The following is a summary of the work done :—

For Medical Practitioners.—Throat and Nose Swabs, 320 ; Sputa for Tubercle, 10 ; Specimens for Gonococci, 27 ; Other Specimens, 29 ; Total, 386.

Schools.—Swabs from Contacts, 276 ; Suspected cases of Diphtheria, 212 ; Other specimens, 26 ; Total, 514.

Health Department.—Swabs from notified cases of Diphtheria, 107 ; from Suspected Cases, 266 ; and from Contacts, 588 ; Smears for Gonococci, 220 ; Other specimens, 138 ; Total, 1,319.

Allt-yr-yn Hospital Cases.—Throat and Nose swabs, 1,311 ; Sputa for Tubercle, 1 ; Blood for Typhoid, 3 ; Other specimens, 113 ; Total, 1,428.

NEWPORT CORPORATION MORTUARY.

The Town possesses a model Mortuary with accommodation for 8 bodies, separate inspection and post-mortem rooms, with lavatories, etc. The mortuary is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health. One of the Sanitary Inspectors acts as Mortuary Attendant.

Mortuary Statistics.

	Average previous 10 years	1942		1943
Bodies removed to Mortuary	68.4	64	...	68
Number of Post-Mortems ...	47.4	55	...	55
Inquests <i>re</i> above ...	25.0	19	...	28

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN NEWPORT.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

The Relief Districts are :—

No.	District	Relieving Officer	Medical Officer
1	Shaftesbury St. Area Crindau, Malpas, etc.	J. F. Wilson	Drs. W. G. Smith and H A. Keane
2	Town Area, Baneswell, The Gaer, etc.	S. B. Thomas	Drs. H. A. Keane and Lilian M. Griffiths
3	Maesglas and whole of Pillgwenlly	R. Finnemore	Dr. Lilian M. Griffiths and Dr. W. G. Smith
4	Caerleon Road and part of Chepstow Road Area	J. Cipkin	Dr. W. E. Wade
5	Part of Chepstow Road Area and whole of Cor- poration Road Area.	H. J. Sutton	Dr. W. E. Wade

Hospitals Provided for or by the County Borough and Port.

Allt-yr-yn Hospital.—For Infectious diseases, including Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Encephalitis Lethargica, complicated cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, Puerperal Pyrexia, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum (mother and child).

Number of Beds—80. In addition there are covered-in verandahs which permit of a further 8 beds being erected for convalescents or cases suitable for open-air treatment. There are also 3 revolving shelters in which 3 beds can be put up if necessary.

Cases from outside areas are admitted, if accommodation permits.

Small Pox and Typhus Fever.—The Corporation have made arrangements with the Cardiff City Corporation for the Isolation and Treatment of Newport patients notified to be suffering from these diseases.

Tuberculosis.—The W.N.M. Association have contracted to provide Hospital, Sanatorium and Dispensary treatment for Newport cases.

Maternity Hospitals.—The Corporation have arranged for the reservation of beds in the Maternity Ward of 131 Stow Hill for the admission on the recommendation of the Medical Staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, of cases where complications exist or are threatened, or where home conditions are unsatisfactory. In addition, arrangements exist with two private Maternity Homes which can be utilised if and when necessary. Patients contribute to the cost according to their means. Complicated cases and patients suffering from Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia are also admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital.

A Maternity Ward is still reserved at 131 Stow Hill for the admission of Maternity cases through the Relieving Officers.

The Corporation also subsidise Nantyberry Home for Unmarried Mothers for admission of such cases for confinement and subsequent stay up to a period of six months.

Hospital for Children.

Royal Gwent Hospital.—The Corporation subscribe towards the Hospital. Sick children are admitted there and also into Wooloston House.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee pay for Orthopædic cases admitted from the Clinic into the *Prince of Wales Hospital*, Cardiff.

Other Hospital Services.

The same Committee also subscribe to the Southerndown Rest for admission notes for mothers requiring rest, etc.

Owing to War conditions considerable changes have been made in the character of the two Hospitals—The Royal Gwent Hospital and Wooloston House Social Welfare Institution. Both of these Institutions are now part of the Emergency Medical Service Scheme and belong to 1A Class Hospitals. There has been considerable addition to the bed accommodation for Civil Defence purposes and for the treatment of Service sick and wounded.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Corporation has four Ambulances: one for accidents, one for ordinary Hospital Cases, and two for Infectious Diseases. The latter are a 6 cylinder 20 h.p. Armstrong Siddeley Ambulance, having accommodation for five persons, including two stretcher patients, and a 26 h.p. Bedford Ambulance, with accommodation for 5 patients. Since October, 1941, the Accident Ambulance has been garaged at Emmanuel Ambulance A.R.P. Depot; and since September, 1942, the Hospital Ambulance has been garaged there also, having been loaned to the Emergency Committee. The other two Ambulances are still garaged at the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Allt-yr-yn.

By the co-ordination of these ambulance services the removal of all patients to Wooloston House and the Social Welfare Hospital is undertaken by the Health Department in co-operation with the A.R.P. Casualty (Ambulance) Service.

877 cases were removed to 131 Stow Hill under these arrangements, as compared with 807 in 1942, 875 in 1941, 869 in 1940, and 819 in 1939. A Health Department Ambulance was used for 36 cases

—or 4.1 per cent., and the other ambulances for 841, or 95.9 per cent. of the cases.

A total of 304 cases were removed to various Hospitals during the year by the Health Department ambulances. The total mileage of these ambulances during the year was approximately 6,347; in addition, 2,283 miles were covered by the Disinfecting Van, not included in the list of the above vehicles, making a total of 8,630 miles.

The Ambulance Service may be considered quite adequate to the needs of the Borough.

Home Nursing.

The establishment of the Newport Home Nursing Association in 1928 brought about a great improvement in the nursing of the sick at their homes, and it has had the effect of reducing the number of cases requiring treatment in the hospitals of the town.

The Corporation contribute annually to the funds of the Association for the nursing of sick cases at home, namely, through (1) the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee £88, for children under 5 years of age and Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever cases nursed at home; (2) the Education Committee, £50, for children of School age; and (3) the Health Committee, £100, for cases of Pneumonia, Measles and Whooping Cough with Respiratory complications, etc.; the Social Welfare Committee also contribute £20 per annum towards the home nursing of the sick poor.

The work undertaken by the Association in return for these grants is of a general nature, but it definitely includes the Home Nursing of patients suffering from the following diseases:—

1. Measles, severe and complicated cases.
2. Whooping Cough, severe and complicated cases.
3. Scarlet Fever with complications (after ordinary period of infection has passed).
4. Chicken Pox—occasionally, in special circumstances or where cases are very severe.
5. Puerperal Sepsis.
6. Puerperal Pyrexia.
7. Miscarriages.
8. Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 5 years of age.
9. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
10. Influenza.
11. Pneumonia.
12. Erysipelas, Etc., Etc.

With regard to *Tuberculosis*, the Welsh National Memorial Association make a grant of £5 per annum for each nurse employed by the Home Nursing Association in each area, which is increased or decreased accordingly as the nurse attends more or less than 5 cases per annum; for Newport the Grant amounted to £67/10/0 for the year ended March 31st, 1944. This grant is for the provision of home nursing for both Pulmonary and Other Forms of Tuberculosis, and for occasional attendances at the Tuberculosis Institute.

There were 13 Nurses (including the Matron) employed by the Home Nursing Association, and they made 7,484 visits to 583 cases during 1943 on behalf of the Corporation. 5,152 of these visits were

to children under 5 years of age, and 2,332 to patients over 5 years of age, which included Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia, Erysipelas, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Tuberculosis and special Maternity cases.

Mental Deficiency.

Reference to this matter, including institutional provision for the care of Mental Defectives, will be found in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

New Legislation.

There has been no new Legislation during the year applicable to Newport only.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AND KINDRED ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

Mr. George Hogan, F.I.C., the Borough Analyst, reports as follows :—

During the year 1943, 387 samples have been examined, details of which are as follows. Of these 127 were Informal or trial samples and they were submitted by your Officers.

Milk.—Of the 260 samples of Milk for sale to the Public, 245 were found on analysis to conform to the requirements of the "Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939," but the remaining 15 samples failed to reach the required standard, this amounting to 5.77 per cent. of the Milk samples analysed. Of the 15 samples which failed to conform to the requirements of the Regulations 10 were deficient in Solids not Fat to the extent of 20.00 per cent., 18.12 per cent., 15.18 per cent., 13.29 per cent., 13.29 per cent., 9.53 per cent., 3.18 per cent., 3.06 per cent., 22.82 per cent., and 0.94 per cent. respectively; 2 were deficient in Fat to the extent of 28.67 per cent. and 39.67 per cent.; and 3 were deficient in both Solids not Fat and Fat to the extent of 10.82 per cent. Solids and 31.67 per cent. Fat, 1.29 per cent. Solids and 13.33 per cent. Fat, and 2.71 per cent. Solids and 7.33 per cent. Fat respectively. In the case of four of these samples the Freezing Point (Hortvet) proved that no water had been added to the milks, which were "abnormal" in composition.

Classified in my usual manner, the following details show the composition of the milk samples :—

According to Content of Fat—

Under 3 p.c.	3—3.49 p.c.	3.5—3.99 p.c.	4—4.9 p.c.	4.5 p.c. and over
9	108	100	22	21

According to content of Solids not Fat—

Under 8.5 p.c.	8.5—8.67 p.c.	8.7—8.89 p.c.	8.9—9.09 p.c.	9.1 p.c. and over
13	73	83	72	19

and the average composition was :—

Fat 3.59 p.c.	Solids not Fat 8.74 p.c.	Total Solids 12.32 p.c.
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which is quite satisfactory and well above the minimum required by the Regulations. Each sample has been examined for the presence of preservatives and added colouring matter, which were found to be absent in each case.

Of the 127 informal samples taken, 1 sample of rice was found to be infected with *Sitodrepa Panicea*; three samples of gravy browning were found to consist of a solution of dye in water, in place of the caramelised sugar which has been in common use up to the present day (this matter has been brought to the attention of the Ministry of Food); one sample of malt vinegar was deficient in acetic acid, extractives and mineral matter, and in addition contained a synthetic dyestuff; and one sample of gelatine was found to contain arsenic to the extent of six parts per million.

The remainder of the samples examined during the course of the year, comprising a large variety of foods, beverages, and medicinal preparations, all proved on analysis to be genuine and of satisfactory quality.

Thus of a total of 387 samples submitted, seventeen were found to be unsatisfactory, so that the percentage of adulteration throughout the year amounted to 4.39 per cent. (if the four "abnormal" samples are excluded).

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN, WITH RESULTS.

INFORMAL		FORMAL			
DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE	NUMBER TAKEN	DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE	NUMBER TAKEN	RESULT	
MILK PRODUCTS—2		MILK—	260	{ 249 Genuine 11 Adult'd 4.23%	
Household Milk	... 1				
Cheese	... 1				
FATS—0					
PUDDING STUFFS—47					
Flour	... 9				
Pea Flour	... 1				
Flour S.R.	... 2				
Cake Flour	... 1				
Custard Powder	... 4				
Blancmange Powder	... 1				
Table Cream	... 1				
Barley Powder	... 1				
Egg Substitute Powder	... 8				
Rice	... 3				
Baking Powder	... 4				
Essence of Rennett	... 1				
Semolina	... 1				
Sponge Mixture	... 1				
Jam	... 1				
Patent Barley	... 1				
Creamola Powder	... 1				
Raising Powder	... 1				
Junket Powder	... 1				
Essence of Lemon	... 1				
Raisins	... 1				
Gelatine	... 2				
SPICES & CONDIMENTS—38					
Mustard	... 1				
Mustard Compound	... 1				
Mustard Cream	... 1				
Nutmeg	... 2				
Sauce	... 1				
Ground Ginger	... 3				
Bisto	... 1				
Gravy Browning	... 10				
Pepper	... 3				
Mixed Spice	... 2				
Vinegar	... 5				
Gravy Powder	... 2				
Stuffing	... 1				
Ginger	... 1				
Ground Cinnamon	... 2				
Forcemeat	... 1				
Veron Cubes	... 1				
POTTED MEAT, FISH, Etc.—12					
Fish Paste	... 11				
Meat Paste	... 1				
SUNDRIES—8					
Soup	... 4				
Vegetables in Gravy	... 1				
Dried Beans	... 1				
Beans in Gravy	... 1				
Split Peas	... 1				
BEVERAGES—18					
Coffee	... 3				
Coffee and Chicory	... 3				
Coffee Extract	... 1				
Cocoa	... 7				
Lemonade Crystals	... 1				
Orange Beverage	... 1				
Blackcurrant Beverage	... 1				
Tea	... 1				
DRUGS, Etc.—2					
Digestive Tablets	... 1				
Sodium Bicarbonate	... 1				
Total ... 127					
121 genuine, 6 adult'd.—4.72%					
		GRAND TOTAL	Formal	Informal	Total
		Number of Samples taken	260	127	887
		Number Genuine	249	121	870
		Number Adulterated	11	6	17
		Percentage Adulterated	4.23%	4.72%	4.89%

Result of the Analysis of 260 Samples of Milk :—

Article submitted for Analysis	Result of Analysis, showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated what was the nature and the extent of the Adulteration	Observations
245 Milk	Conform to the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.	
1 milk No. 51	15.18 p.c. Deficient in Solids not Fat	The Freezing Point 0.542 C. (Hortvet) shows that no Water has been added and the milk is abnormal in composition.
1 milk No. 64	20.00 p.c. " " "	
1 milk No. 73	18.12 p.c. " " "	
1 milk No. 76	13.29 p.c. " " "	
1 milk No. 77	13.29 p.c. " " "	
1 milk No. 94	9.53 p.c. " " "	
1 milk No. 110	22.82 p.c. " " "	
1 milk No. 184	28.67 p.c. Deficient in Fat	
1 milk No. 354	39.67 p.c. " "	
1 milk No. 111	10.82 p.c. Deficient in Solids not Fat	
1 milk No. 366	31.67 p.c. Deficient in Fat	
	2.71 p.c. Deficient in Solids not Fat	
	7.33 p.c. Deficient in Fat	
1 milk No. 54	3.06 p.c. Deficient in Solids not Fat	
1 milk No. 114	0.94 p.c. " " "	
1 milk No. 115	1.29 p.c. " " "	
	13.33 p.c. Deficient in Fat	
1 milk No. 193	3.18 p.c. Deficient in Solids not Fat	

Breaches of Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1929.
(a) Prosecutions.

Date.	Article.	Sample No.	Infringement.	Result.
18-2-43	Milk	51	Deficient in Solids not Fat to the extent of 15.18 parts p.c. and at least 11.9 parts p.c. of added water.	Defendant fined 10 Gns
21-2-43	Milk	54 Course of Delivery	Deficient in Solids not Fat to the extent of 3.06 parts p.c.	Case Dismissed
11-3-43	Milk	76 Course of Delivery	Deficient in Solids not Fat to the extent of 13.29 and at least 11.1 parts p.c. of added water.	Defendant fined £5 each case and £3.12 costs.
11-3-43	Milk	77 Course of Delivery	Deficient in Solids not Fat to the extent of 13.29 parts p.c. and at least 10.8 parts p.c. of added water.	
18-3-43	Milk	94	Deficient in Solids not Fat to the extent of 9.53 parts p.c. and at least 4.9 parts p.c. of added water	Case Dismissed
8-4-43	Milk	110	20.9 parts p.c. of added water.	Defendant fined £10
8-4-43	Milk	111	9.1 parts p.c. of added water.	Defendants fined £5
8-6-43	Milk	184	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 28.67 parts p.c.	Defendant fined £1
30-11-43	Milk	354	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 39.67 parts p.c.	Defendant fined 10/-

(b) Offences not prosecuted.

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Observations
6-1-43	Gravy Browning	11	Contained solution of dye in water in place of caramelised sugar.	Informal Samples } Ministry of Food informed. do. do.
10-2-43	do.	40	do.	
12-3-43	do.	86	do.	
29-1-43	Rice	18	Infested with Sitodrepa Panicea	
7-4-43	Malt Vinegar	104	Deficient in acetic acid, extractives and mineral matter.	Informal Sample — When Analyst's report received the stock had been sold.
14-10-43	Gelatine	304	Contained arsenic to extent of six parts per million.	Informal Sample — No prosecution. A further sample proved to be genuine.
26-2-43	Milk	64	20.00 p.c. deficient in Solids not Fat	No prosecution. A further sample proved to be genuine.
8-3-43	do.	73	18.12 p.c. deficient in Solids not Fat.	No prosecution as a result of samples taken in course of delivery.
9-4-43	do.	114	0.94 p.c. Deficient in	No prosecutions. The Freezing Point 0.543 deg. C. (Hortvet) shows that no water has been added and the milk is abnormal in composition
9-4-43	do.	115	1.24 p.c. Solids not Fat	
9-6-43	do.	193	13.33 p.c. Deficient in Fat.	
2-12-43	do.	366	5.18 p.c. deficient in Solids not Fat	No prosecution as a result of sample taken in course of delivery.
			2.71 p.c. deficient in Solids not Fat	
			7.33 p.c. deficient in Fat	

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

As will be seen from the following table, 125 samples of Graded or Designated Milks have been submitted for examination. 15 were found to be "unsatisfactory." In each case the vendor was warned, and further samples taken and submitted for examination.

Designation of Milk.	No. of Samples taken.	Result of Examination.	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised ...	12	10	2
Accredited ...	55	48	7
Tuberculin Tested	41	35	6
Tuberculin Tested— (Certified) ..	17	17	—
	125	110	15

In addition to the above, 51 samples of New Milk were taken and submitted to the inoculation test for the presence of Tubercule Bacilli. The guinea pig inoculated with three of the samples showed evidence of Tuberculosis upon post-mortem examination. The farms concerned being situate outside the Borough, the facts were notified to Monmouthshire County Council and investigations were carried out at the offending farms. The guinea pigs inoculated with six of the samples died before any results were yielded. The inoculations carried out with the remaining samples gave negative results.

Food Inspection.

Apart from the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, much attention has been paid to Food Inspection in general. 4,528 inspections and visits have been made to some 20 different classes of premises where food is prepared, stored and/or exposed for sale. It was not found necessary to serve any notices in consequence of unsatisfactory conditions.

Under Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, cases of Food Poisoning have been, since October 1st, 1939, compulsorily notifiable by Medical Practitioners. Only one such case was notified during the year, and this illness could not definitely be ascribed to food—the information having been received too late to obtain proof, and no other member of the household partaking of the suspected food having been affected.

Shell-fish.—There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the Borough or Port of Newport.

Tuberculosis Order of 1925.

The administration of this Order was transferred from Local Authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture on 1st April, 1938.

During the year notification was received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that Clinical Examination of Dairy Herds had been carried out on fourteen herds. In all cases where any of the animals in the herds had been found to be suffering from any condition likely to convey disease, the farm was visited and steps taken to prevent the milk being sold to the public.

Public Slaughterhouse.

The total number of animals slaughtered in 1943 was 46,913, including 4,765 beasts, 6,222 calves, 683 pigs, 35,243 sheep and lambs, compared with an average of 31,453 for the five years 1910-14, 50,168 for the years 1937-41, and with 48,843 for the year 1942.

Condemned Foods.

243,969 lbs.—over 108 tons—of various foods were condemned and surrendered for destruction or “conversion” during the year. The greater part of these foods consisted of Meat, of which 208,662 lbs. were condemned. The remainder included fish 11,028 lbs., rabbits 107 lbs., biscuits 1,220 lbs., pearl barley 5,600 lbs., dried peas 672 lbs., savoy 1,400 lbs., onions 1,082 lbs., tinned foods 12,993 lbs., and various 1,205 lbs.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

There were 178 Blind Persons (100 males and 78 females) on our register on 31st December, 1943, a decrease of 3 compared with

the previous year. Of these, 163 came under the classification of "Unemployable Blind."

The following table shows the number and sex of the Registered Blind at the various age periods. It is satisfactory to note that there are but two blind children under 5 years of age in Newport.

Ages of Blind Persons.			
Age Period.	Number of Persons		
	Males	Females	Total
0— 5 ...	2	...	2
5—16 ...	4	1	5
16—21 ...	4	1	5
21—40 ...	5	4	9
40—50 ...	12	5	17
50—60 ...	17	11	28
60—70 ...	21	23	44
70 and over ...	35	33	68
Total of all ages...	100	78	178

11 New Cases were added to the Register during the calendar year, and 14 cases taken off through death, removal to another area, and de-registration.

The proportion of Newport's population who are blind, 1 in 530, is higher than that given for England and Wales, which was 1 per 555 inhabitants in 1943. Unless Registration remains more complete in Newport than in the country generally, the proportion of blind persons in Newport is still above the average. There has been a marked increase in the number of blind persons registered during the last 23 years throughout the country. In 1919 there were 25,840 registered in England and Wales ; by 1942 the number had increased to 81,000.

Grants to Unemployable Blind.

84 of the 163 unemployable blind persons came under the Council's scheme for financial assistance, and have been regularly receiving grants to augment their incomes, as against 84 last year. The total amount paid out in aid to unemployable blind during the financial year ended 31st March, 1944, was £4,250, an increase of £360 compared with the previous year.

The duty of investigating the means of applicants for grants under the Council's Blind Welfare Scheme is performed by the Health Department, as is the supervision of the Home Teachers.

Under the Corporation scale, grant is paid to each eligible person to bring the total income up to £1 7s. 6d. per week, or, in the case of a married couple, one or both being blind, to bring the total

combined income up to £2 2s. 6d. per week, plus allowances for any children.

No payment is made where the combined income equals or exceeds £2 2s. 6d. per week, plus allowances for children (if any). All cases receiving grants are reviewed at intervals.

In October, 1942, a weekly coal allowance of 1cwt. was granted to all unemployable blind persons in receipt of domiciliary assistance and who maintain separate apartments and provide their own fire.

The total expenditure by the Council for the year, under the whole of the Scheme for Blind Welfare, i.e., including Augmentation of Wages of Workshop Employees, Grants to Unemployable Blind, etc., was £5,636, as against £5,148 in 1942.

Certificates under Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons' Facilities) Act, 1926.

The Medical Officer of Health issued 13 certificates to enable the blind to receive exemption from the payment of "wireless" licences; 7 of these were Primary Certificates. The total number of Primary Certificates issued from the commencement of the Act in December, 1926, to the end of 1943 was 287.

Administration.

The Medical Officer of Health is the Administrative Officer of the Corporation under the Act.

The "Association for the Blind of the County Borough of Newport and the Administrative County of Monmouthshire" was reformed a few years ago for dealing with matters not covered by the activities of the two Local Authorities, such as the teaching of embossed type and suitable industries, and the after-care of pupils leaving institutions, provision of employment, the establishment of a Hostel and Workshops at Ffrwd Vale, Chepstow Road, Newport, the collection and distribution of charitable funds, etc. The Hostel and Workshops were re-opened in July, 1941.

Mrs. M. J. Richards' Bequest.

Through the generosity of the late Mrs. M. J. Richards, of Newport, who left a sum of money to be used for the benefit of necessitous blind persons ordinarily resident in Newport, 72 blind persons have been provided with new clothing at a cost of £210. The Chairman of the Health Committee (Alderman F. J. Humphries, J.P.) was authorised to act as distributor for this bequest, and those who have received clothing have expressed their gratitude for the practical assistance they have received from this Fund.

Prevention of Blindness.

No scheme has been made under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, but 4 cases were examined by the Council's Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon under this heading. These cases were not blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act.

It should be of interest to know what steps are being taken by the Health Services to prevent Blindness. The following is a summary:—

A. *Under Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.*

1. All the Mothers who are found to be suffering from Gonorrhœa and Syphilis, and who are Ante-Natal cases, are treated during pregnancy as long as they are able to come to the Clinic for treatment.

2. All cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are treated either at the General Hospital or by the Medical Attendant. Midwives must, under the Central Midwives' Board Rules, notify any inflammation or discharge from the baby's eyes. The Health Visitors in their visits to the homes quickly discover if any cases have not been treated or notified, and report them.

3. All midwives use Collodial Argentum drops for the infant's eyes immediately after the birth of the infant. The preparation is supplied by the Health Department free of charge.

4. When children are found to have defective vision, they are dealt with by the Committee's Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon.

B. *Under Scheme for Medical Inspection of School Children.*

1. Lighting in Schools receives expert attention.

2. Early detection and treatment of eye defects is ensured :—

Children due for routine medical inspection whose distant vision in either eye is, by Snellen's test, 6/18 or worse, or if they suffer from headaches or other eye symptoms, are referred to the Clinic for examination by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Children who are not due for medical examination at the routine inspections are also specially referred by teachers if they suspect them to be suffering from defective vision. Medical Officers, when making a round of the school, make a special point of asking teachers regarding children who complain that their eyesight is bad.

Children examined by the Medical Officers at the Clinic and found to have defects are also referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

3. Re children with defective or questionable eyesight :—

After examination by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, the date on which he again wishes to see the case is recorded on the card, and a notice is sent from the Clinic making the new appointment. If glasses are prescribed, the case is followed up by the nurse until glasses are obtained, and also examined by the Medical Officers on their next visit to the School.

In case where glasses are provided by the Education Committee and not contributed to by the parents, the children are again referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon to ensure that the glasses are suitable and as per prescription given.

In cases of high myopia, where limitation of near work by the child is considered necessary by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, the parent is advised accordingly, and a letter is sent to the Head Teacher asking that the child may be allowed to sit in a good light in the front row of the class, and do as little writing, reading, and near work as possible.

C. *Propaganda under Scheme for the Diagnosis and Prevention of Venereal Diseases* :—

1. The Borough Council make a yearly grant to the British Social Hygiene Council to assist that Authority in their work of providing films, etc., literature and lecturers, and the organisation of education and propaganda campaigns for the country generally.

2. The holding of mass meetings and special lectures for men and women, particularly adolescents, for which special lecturers are engaged and at which special films are shown and literature sold and distributed.

3. The display of notices in all Public Urinals giving particulars of local arrangements for diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases.

4. Supplying ships in the docks with leaflets on the dangers of Venereal Diseases and the arrangements for their diagnosis and treatment.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Apart from assisting in various National Movements, when a large amount of valuable information is disseminated through the medium of the Press, a considerable amount of specialised Educational and Propaganda work has continued to be done locally.

Literature.

1,000 copies of the monthly Journal have been distributed each month—chiefly to Schools, Doctors' and Dentists' surgeries, and to Hairdressers' saloons.

Throughout the year, Pamphlets on various Health subjects, such as "Hints to Expectant Mothers," "How to Rear a Baby," "Hints on Management of Children 1 to 5 Years," and a booklet, "To Fathers and Mothers—How to keep yourselves and your children well and strong," have been left at homes, wherever required, by the Health Visitors during their routine visits. Leaflets on "Diphtheria Immunisation," with appointment post-cards, "Influenza," "Sleep," "Flies and Summer Diarrhoea," "Scabies and Impetigo," "Coughing and Sneezing," "Bugs," "War against Lice," etc., were also distributed. Arrangements were made with the Great Western Railway Co. for the display in their public conveniences at their main stations of the Ministry of Health's special V.D. Posters. The three Empire Marketing Board's Poster Frames have been kept posted with a change of posters on Health subjects each month, and suitable health literature has been available at the Public Libraries for reference and on loan. Finally, special activities were undertaken in connection with War-time Health Literature, which has been widely distributed through the Clinic and Centres, and at the Homes, and Posters were displayed in and on Official Buildings.

Films and Lectures : —

- (a) **Venereal Diseases** : (1) All the local Cinemas displayed for one week the Central Council for Health Education's Film, "Subject for Discussion."

(2) Display of Propaganda Films at theatre, with introduction by Medical Officer of Health, and distribution of literature. Free to public. Attendances—1,400.

(3) A series of three lectures for girls and women were given by the Lecturer of the Central Council for Health Education to two of the largest local works, during the meal intervals. The total attendances numbered 1,800.

(4) Use of Cinemotor Outfit of the Central Council for Health Education for 6 days. Displays, talks given, and literature distributed at 10 large works. Attendances—4,268.

(b) **Diphtheria Immunisation** : The Ministry of Information film on this subject was displayed for one week at all the Cinemas in the town, and special slides were also shown, with messages of particular application to the people of Newport.

(c) **Scabies and Rehabilitation** : Display of Special Films, with Commentator, at Town Hall, for Doctors, Staffs of Health Department and School Clinic, Hospital Nurses, and Works Welfare Officers. Films shown by Ministry of Information at request of Ministry of Health. Attendances—60.

(d) **Coughing and Sneezing** : The Ministry of Information film, "The Nose Has It," was displayed daily for one week at four of the local Cinemas.

Conferences.

I. Between Dr. Robert Sutherland, M.D., D.P.H., of the Central Council for Health Education and the Medical Officer of Health and

(a) The Mayor of Newport (Councillor G. Scott), the Chairman of the Health Committee (Alderman F. J. Humphries, J.P.), and the Chairman of the Venereal Diseases Committee (Alderman W. G. Rudd, J.P.).

(b) Youth Leaders.

2. One convened by the Mayor (Councillor G. Scott) of Representatives of the Churches (Established, Roman Catholic, and Nonconformist), Commanding Officers of H.M. and Allied Forces and the Merchant Navy, Chairmen and Officers of interested Corporation Committees, Representatives of Ministry of Information, the Press, Cinemas, Employers, Trades Unions, Moral Welfare Workers, and Licensed Victuallers, to discuss the increased incidence of Venereal Diseases among the civil population and the best measures for dealing with the situation.

WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to Major W. W. Marsden, M.Inst.C.E., the Engineer and Manager of the Water Department, for the following information :—

Reservoirs of the Corporation.

	Capacity.
Ynysyfro	71 Million Gallons
Ynysyfro, Subsiding ...	35 " "
Pantyreos	145 " "
Wentwood	397 " "
Talybont	2568 " "
Total	3,216 " "

The Talybont Reservoir was officially opened by the Mayor of Newport (Alderman J. R. Wardell), Chairman of the Waterworks Committee, on June 29th, 1939.

Purification.

The whole of the Supplies are purified by Storage, Filtration, and Chlorination.

Distribution.

The water is distributed to the Consumers by means of 224½ miles of mains controlled by 2,458 valves.

The number of houses to which water was supplied increased by 1 during the year. In addition, the Metered Trade, or non-domestic supplies, increased by 41.

Rainfall.

The Rainfall at Talybont for the year was 107 per cent. of the average.

The total quantity of water supplied was distributed as follows :

Domestic and unmeasured ...	48.01%	of total supply.
Measured or Trade	48.24%	„ „
Bulk	3.75%	„ „

The average consumption per head per day for domestic purposes was 29.90 gallons, and the average consumption per head for all purposes was 62.29 gallons per day.

General Observations.

Samples of water supplied from each Reservoir were submitted to Chemical and Bacteriological Examination at frequent intervals to ensure the efficiency of the purification processes.

No analysis has revealed an unsatisfactory water, and practically all revealed a water of the highest standard of purity.

The water has also been periodically tested for Plumbo-Solvency and found perfectly safe for delivery to the Customer.

Air Raid Precautions.

A portable Sterilizing plant is available for sterilization of any burst mains before being refilled. Alternative bye-pass mains have been laid to provide more means of distribution should damage occur due to air raids.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are three such places in Newport :—

The Two Corporation Baths.—The Baths on Stow Hill consist of two swimming baths each of 55,000 gallons capacity. The new Swimming Baths at Maindee, opened on 14th July, 1938, also consist of two swimming baths—one large and one small—having a total capacity of 230,000 gallons. All are provided with up-to-date plant for the filtration, chlorination, and aeration of the water. The water is examined by the Superintendent three times a day, and tested for chlorine .2 to .5 ppm and ph value 7.0—7.5. Fresh “make-up” water is added each day, and the water is completely turned over every three and a half to four hours. The Filters are washed out

twice weekly. It will be seen that every endeavour is made to keep to the requirements of the Ministry of Health. In addition to the Swimming Baths, there are at the Stow Hill premises 10 Slipper Baths, 4 Foam Baths, and the necessary equipment for treatment by Ultra-Violet Rays, and at the Maindee premises 8 Slipper Baths.

Allt-yr-yn Swimming Pool is an open-air swimming bath of 140,000 gallons capacity. A Paterson's Plant for filtration and Chlorination has been installed ; it deals with 30,000 gallons of water per hour and works at least 5 hours daily—continuously during the busy season. 15,000 gallons of fresh water, which is obtained from local springs, are added daily to the Bath. The water is tested twice daily by the proprietors. This open-air swimming pool has proved very popular during the summer months.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

Sunshine, maximum and minimum shade temperatures, rainfall, barometric pressure, one-foot and 4-foot earth temperatures, and humidity are recorded daily at 9 a.m. at Newport.

The Station, which is situated at Allt-yr-yn Hospital, is 265 feet above sea level ; and the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry has recognised it as one of their official Climatological Stations for the recording of Meteorological Data,, which are transmitted to the Air Ministry monthly.

In Table 10 are given the monthly data for the whole of the year.

The rainfall recorded at Allt-yr-yn Hospital was 37.84 inches, compared with 36.67 inches in 1942, and an average of 41.95 during the previous 5 years. The wettest month was January, with 8.09 inches. April was the driest month, with only 1.22 inches. Rain fell on 190 days of the year.

The total number of hours of sunshine recorded for the year was 1663.5, compared with a five years' average of 1530.2 hours. The daily mean was 4.56 hours of sunshine (37.1 per cent.). May was the sunniest month.

The mean maximum temperature of the air was 58.3° F., and the minimum temperature 44.5° F. The warmest day of the year was July 31st, when the maximum thermometer in the shade reached 87° F. The warmest night was August 18th, with 62° F. The coldest day was December 14th, 31° F., and the coldest nights of the year were January 8th, March 12th, December 11th, 14th, and 15th, 29° F.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO THE CORPORATION SERVICE, ETC.

97 persons have been medically examined during the year, involving 106 examinations and medical reports. The examinations were mostly for the purposes of the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme, but 27 were for the Police Force. Of 65 candidates examined for service, 6 of them, or 9.2 per cent., were rejected.

RAT AND MICE ACT.

One professional rat catcher is employed by the Corporation ; his services are divided as required between the Urban and Port work. Undoubtedly a great improvement has been brought about through the persistent efforts made to reduce the rat population, and

much money is being spent by tradesmen, etc., in rendering their premises rat-proof.

24,700 baits were laid in Town and Port, compared with 26,250 in 1942, and 3,093 rats were killed.

As a systematic policy, Post Mortem and Bacteriological examinations are made of batches of rats found on board ship after fumigation.

The following tables summarise the work done and the results achieved during the year :—

URBAN—

Number of inspections	...	...	358
Number of Poison Baits laid (approx.)	...	...	13750
do. Rats killed :—			
Dogs and Ferrets	...	...	67
Shooting	...	...	951
By Poisons and Traps and Gins	...	...	1070
Total	...	...	2088

PORT—

Number of Poison Baits laid—10,100.				Where killed	
No. of Rats killed (Bodies discovered)					
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Brown	225	531	756	On Shore	756
Black	102	147	249	On Ships	249 & 18 mice
Totals	327	678	1005		1005 " "

TOTAL RATS DESTROYED :—

URBAN	...	...	2088
PORT	...	...	1005
			3093

URBAN WORK.

RATS KILLED WITH VARIOUS METHODS.

	No. of Premises Deratised.	No. of Visits	By Poison, Baits, Traps and Gins.			Dogs and Ferrets			Shooting.			Total Rats Killed.
			Males.	Females.	Sex Un-known	Males.	Females.	Sex Un-known	Males.	Females.	Sex Un-known	
Private Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hotels and Breweries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour Mills, Food Stores, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parks, Allotments, Refuse Tips and Open Spaces	16	248	237	513	—	20	47	—	276	675	—	176
Reens, River Banks	3	62	83	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Wearing Apparel Stores and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other classes	2	48	19	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Totals	21	358	339	731	—	20	47	—	276	675	—	2088

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Dwelling Houses.

During the calendar year a nett decrease of 4 took place in the number of dwellinghouses in the Borough.

The following table (the figures for which have been obtained from the Borough Engineer and the Borough Architect) affords information respecting the number of new houses erected since the last census :—

Houses Built.

Year ending June 30th	By Corporation to Rent	By Private Enterprise	Total	Taken off Rates	Nett Increase or decrease
1932	...	103	103	14	89
1933	...	80	80	8	72
1934	...	138	138	12	126
9 months to March 31, '35	76	170	246	8	238
9 months 1st Apl. to Dec. 31, 1935	26	325	351	70	281
12 months to Dec. 31, 1936	111	402	513	38	475
" 1937	...	404	404	8	396
" 1938	8	404	412	33	379
" 1939	28	383	411	23	388
" 1940	...	80	80	21	59
" 1941	...	3	3	74	—71
" 1942	...	...	...	51	—51
" 1943	...	...	...	4	—4
TOTALS	249	2492	2741	364	2377

*Includes 11 self contained flats converted from 4 houses - Nett increase of 7 dwellings

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

- (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 1371
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 6076
- (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... 498
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 498
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... nil
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 498

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 289

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners nil

(b) By local authority in default of owners nil

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 416

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners 173

(b) By local authority in default of owners 69

(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders nil

(d) Proceedings under section 12 the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit nil

4. Housing Act, 1936 (Part VI.)—Overcrowding.

(Appointed Day—1st July, 1937) :—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 78

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein 78

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein 501

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year nil

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year nil

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases nil

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding nil

- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report :—

Number of cases of overcrowding relieved in Corporation houses (included in (c) above) nil

N.B.—No cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year, chiefly due to the fact that Corporation houses becoming vacant were offered to families rendered homeless by enemy action.

Eradication of Bugs.

The following particulars show the action taken during the year for the eradication of Bed Bugs :—

1. (a) Number of Council Houses :—

(i) Found to be infested	... ..	44
(ii) Disinfested	... ..	44

(b) Number of Other Houses :—

(i) Found to be infested	... ..	194
(ii) Number of houses disinfested by the Department		180
(iii) Number of houses disinfested by the Occupiers under the supervision of the Department (and with material supplied by the Department)	... ..	14

2. Methods employed for freeing infested houses from Bed Bugs :—

- (i) By Burning Sulphur.
- (ii) By Burning Sulphur and Spraying with Liquid Insecticides.
- (iii) By Spraying with Liquid Insecticides. Insecticides used :—"Zaldecide" and "Lawvercide."

3. Method employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses :—

No special steps are taken to ensure that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin.

4. Whether the work of disinfection is carried out by the Local Authority or by a Contractor :—

By the Local Authority.

5. The measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing :—

In all instances where houses are found to be verminous advice is given to the tenants as to the best means of preventing re-infestation, and re-visits are made by Inspectors when thought necessary.

Further references to House Inspection and Insanitary Property, with figures and comparisons with previous years, are to be found in the Tables of the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Excrement Disposal.

The water carriage system is in existence in all parts of the Borough, with the exception of a few houses in certain of the out-

lying parts of the extended Borough, and practically every water closet is fitted with a flushing cistern.

The Borough Engineer states :—"There was no extensions or improvements of the Sewerage and Sewerage Disposal Systems generally. A length of sewer in Portland Street and a short length of very old sewer in Mill Street became very defective and were reconstructed."

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal.

Movable bins are in general use, but unfortunately a large proportion of them are "improvised," and they are coverless and therefore unsatisfactory, especially during wet weather, as the contents become wet and offensive.

All refuse is disposed of on Refuse Tips which the Corporation maintain for the purpose, and is immediately covered with soil—in this way marsh land is reclaimed and nuisance reduced to a minimum.

The Borough Engineer states that no alteration has taken place during the year in the services of Refuse Collection and Disposal, but that Street Cleansing was reduced in 1942 owing to labour shortage.

The Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1937.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
FACTORIES with mechanical Power ...	174	1	—
FACTORIES without mechanical power	25	—	—
*Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises).	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	199	1	—

2.—Defects Found.

Sanitary Conveniences—not separate for sexes :—Found 1, Remedied 1. This was the only Defect found.

3.—Outwork in Unwholesome Premises.

Nil.

Registered Premises and Infectious Diseases.

8 cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases occurred on registered premises during the year, namely :—Scarlet Fever, 2 ; Diphtheria, 2 ; Tuberculosis, 3 ; Chicken Pox, 1. 5 of the 8 cases were removed to Hospital.

Nuisances Abated and Sanitary Defects Remedied etc.

Premises

Exterior.

Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired	...
Roofs repaired or renewed	...
Rainwater pipes & eaves gutters renewed or repaired	...
Walls—Rebuilt or repaired	...
Rendered for the prevention of dampness	...
External plastering repaired	...
Damp proof courses inserted	...
Outbuildings repaired	...
Obstructive Outbuildings demolished	...
Yards, passages, etc. paved or repaired	...

Interior.

Doors and frames renewed or repaired	...
Floors renewed or repaired	...
Floors ventilated	...
Grates or ovens renewed or repaired	...
Internal plastering (walls) repaired or replastered	...
Internal plastering (ceilings) repaired or replastered	...
Ladders provided	...
Larders improved or repaired	...
Lighting or ventilation of rooms improved	...
Limewashing carried out	...
Rooms, passages, etc. cleaned & repap'd or dist'm'd	...
Staircases repaired	...
Windows and frames renewed or repaired	...
Window cords renewed	...
Washing boilers provided or repaired	...
Washhouses provided or improved	...

Drainage.

New drains constructed	...
Drains cleansed	...
Drains reconstructed	...
Drains repaired	...
Drains tested—Water	...
Smoke	...
Chemical	...
Gullies fixed	...
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	...
Intercepting traps provided or repaired	...
Lavatory basins or bath waste pipes trapped or repaired	...
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	...
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	...
Sink troughs provided	...
Sink troughs trapped or waste pipes repaired	...

Water Closets.

Additional water closets provided	...
Intervening ventilated spaces provided	...
Water closet buildings repaired	...
Seats, doors renewed or repaired	...
Lighting and ventilation of W.C. improved	...
Water closets reconstructed	...
Water closet pans cleansed	...
New W.C. pans and traps fixed	...
Flushing apparatus provided	...
Flushing apparatus repaired	...

Miscellaneous Repairs & Nuisances Abated

Accumulations removed	...
Ashbins provided	...
Animals, nuisances from, abated	...
Water supply provided	...
Water taps or pipes repaired	...
Other repairs and nuisances abated	...

TOTALS

59

The following is a summary of the inspections and visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors during 1943 :— To Registered Premises (other than Food Premises), 472 ; re Meat, Food, etc., 4,523 ; Infectious Diseases, 7,994 ; Birth Enquiries, etc., 17,515 ; Private Houses, etc., 13,776 ; making a grand total of 44,285.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

H. CATTO,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1943.

The repair and reconditioning of houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation continues to make progress, although war-time restrictions in connection with supplies of essential materials has slowed up this phase of the Department's work. After the service of notices on owners, 335 houses have been made fit under the supervision of your officers.

The details of the works of reconstruction and repair are contained in the table following this page, where it will be seen, among other items, that 23 houses have been provided with sink troughs. The lighting and ventilation of rooms has been improved in 2 instances ; the provision or improvement of larders has been secured and 28 washing boilers have been provided or repaired.

The Overcrowding Survey of the Borough was completed during 1937, and at the end of that year there were 265 dwellings overcrowded. During the year under review no new cases of overcrowding were reported. The number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year was 78.

Further particulars relating to Overcrowding will be found on page 60.

The total number of visits paid by Inspectors during the year was 18,776.

The complaints received during the year numbered 1,260. Every complaint is thoroughly investigated, no matter how trivial it may appear, for often upon enquiries being made into the trivial matter a major defect or nuisance is found that requires immediate attention. Arising out of these complaints, 1,857 nuisances or sanitary defects were discovered in dwelling-houses, necessitating the service of 914 written notices upon the persons responsible. In many instances the necessary work was carried out as a result of verbal notice being given by the Inspector.

Supervision of Corporation Houses.

The supervision of Corporation houses is primarily concerned with the maintenance of general cleanliness by the tenants and the

detection and eradication of vermin by the Health Department, and in this connection 4,678 inspections and re-visits were made during the year.

The disinfection of 95 rooms was carried out under the supervision of the officers of the Health Department and the importance of this work cannot be over-estimated when one considers the discomforts suffered by a fairly large percentage of the population and particularly young children.

Seamen's Licensed Lodging Houses.

On the 1st January, 1943, there were 9 Seamen's Licensed Lodging Houses on your register, with a total accommodation for 105 seamen.

During the year a licence was issued in respect of 1 new lodging house with accommodation for 20 persons, so that 10 Seamen's Lodging Houses remain on the register with a total accommodation for 125 seamen.

In the year 1896 Bye-laws were sanctioned by the Board of Trade respecting the licensing, inspection, and sanitary conditions of Seamen's Lodging Houses.

In pursuance of these Bye-laws, 25 visits were made during the past twelve months, and on no occasion was a serious breach of the Bye-laws discovered. Infringements of a minor character were immediately rectified upon the keeper's attention being drawn to the matter, and at all times the licensees appeared anxious to comply with the regulations.

In view of the abnormal wear and tear to which premises of this kind are subjected, they are kept, generally speaking, in good sanitary condition, for during the year only a few sanitary defects and nuisances were discovered. These were remedied as the result of Verbal Notices, and the work entailed, together with the statutory half-yearly cleansing and lime-washing, was carried out under the supervision of, and to the satisfaction of, the Health Department.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are 4 within the Borough, with accommodation for 144 lodgers. These premises require constant supervision to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness and sanitation is maintained. During the year 30 inspections were made, and 23 rooms, passages, etc., were cleansed and re-papered or distempered.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

The Bye-laws have been applied only to houses requiring special supervision, as it would be impracticable to register all houses coming within the legal definition of a house let in lodgings. The inspections are directed primarily to the maintenance of cleanliness and the prevention of overcrowding.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

The registers, statutory statements, and other records kept by manufacturers and others were examined and found to comply with the provisions of the Act.

24 samples were obtained and submitted for analysis. Two samples proved to be deficient in Calcium Oxide to the extent of 3.7% and 1.4% respectively. The matter was taken up with the vendors

concerned. The nature, substance, or quality of the remaining samples proved to be in accordance with the statutory statements supplied.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1938.

Premises where Rag Flock is used are visited and samples of the flock are submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. During the year, 5 samples were obtained. The proportion of chlorine in each of the samples was less than the maximum permitted by the Regulations.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

In many instances of rat infestation, it has been found that the ingress of rats into buildings has been by means of defective drains; when these have been located and repaired or re-constructed, it is rare that a second complaint is received.

The following table summarises the work done by the Rat Officer in the Urban Area :—

Number of visits to premises	...	...	...	358
Number of poison baits laid (approx.)	...	...	...	13,750
Number of rats killed by poison, traps and gins	...	...	...	1,070
Number of rats killed by dogs and ferrets	...	...	...	67
Number of rats killed by shooting	...	...	...	951

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

Part II. of this Act (which came into force on 1st May, 1936) is administered by this Department.

During the year, periodical inspections were made to ensure that the provisions of the Act were observed.

Shops Act, 1934.

The Shops Act, 1934, is an Act which, inter alia, makes provision for the health and comfort of workers in wholesale and retail shops and warehouses.

During the year 36 visits were made.

Camping Sites (Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 269).

There are no camping sites in the Borough, and during the year no application for licences were made.

Regulation of the Conditions in Offices.

(Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 43 to 46 and 91 and 92).

Systematic inspections of Offices are made with a view to ascertaining the conditions and the need for improvements, and as a result of representations made by the Department, improvements have been secured.

Disinfection Work.

The following work has been carried out by the Disinfectors during the year :—

	General.	T.B.	Vermin.	Total.
Premises disinfected	... 182	76	224	482
Rooms disinfected	... 362	152	423	937
Articles disinfected	... —	—	—	2,562
Articles destroyed	... —	—	—	1

Stables.

The number of visits to stables was 29. Verbal Notices were given for slight infringements of the Bye-laws, requiring the provision of improved drainage and suitable and properly constructed manure receptacles.

The provision of proper receptacles and the rigid supervision to prevent large accumulations of manure, combined with the advice given stable-keepers respecting the destruction of flies in the larval stage, does much to lessen the fly nuisance and its attendant dangers.

Music Halls and Cinemas.

Visits have been paid to all music halls and cinemas in connection with the ventilation and sanitary accommodation of these premises, and improvements have been effected in all instances upon formal notice being given to the management.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following table shows the number of visits, re-visits, and notices served in connection with the inspection and supervision of the handling, storing, and preparation of food.

The provision of suitable receptacles for the storage of refuse has received close attention.

All the fried fish shops in the Borough now have sanitary fly-proof receptacles for storing refuse.

Admirable though this may be, the fact should be kept in mind that much of the good in this connection is nullified when, as often happens, the occupiers of adjoining houses store domestic refuse in all kinds of decrepit receptacles, a practice which can only retard the attainment of a reasonable standard of environmental sanitation.

Premises	Inspections	Re-visits	Informal Notices Served	Formal Notices Served
Cowsheds	103	16	—	—
Dairies, Milkshops, Milk Purv'ys	826	63	1	1
Bakehouses	318	24	—	—
Butcher's Premises	451	39	—	—
Cattle Market	4	—	—	—
Cold Stores	2	—	—	—
Cooked Meat Shops	33	6	—	—
Fish and Fruit Premises	61	22	—	—
Food Vehicles	4	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	171	17	—	—
Ice Cream Premises & Barrows	—	—	—	—
Provision Market	143	27	—	—
Provision Shops and Stores	398	88	—	—
Restaurants and Kitchens	71	16	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Public)	650	774	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Private)	86	9	—	—
Other Food Stores	36	—	—	—
Re Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933	7	—	—	—
Water Sampling	63	—	—	—
	3427	1101	1	1

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

This Act provides for the marking of certain imported foodstuffs in order that the public may know whether they are buying "Foreign," "Empire," or "English" produce.

To assist Traders, handbills were distributed to all greengrocers, grocers, fishmongers, and others concerned, directing their attention to the requirements of the Orders in Council relating to the marking of imported Fresh Apples, Raw Tomatoes, Eggs in Shell, Dried Eggs, Currants, Sultanas, Raisins, Oat Products, Honey, Frozen or Chilled Salmon, Butter, Dead Poultry, and Bacon and Ham.

Since the distribution of the handbills and subsequent warning letters when necessary, there has been a considerable improvement in the observance of the marking Orders.

Meat Inspection at the Public Slaughterhouse.

A complete system of meat inspection at the Public Abattoir ensures that every carcass is thoroughly inspected before it is passed as fit for human consumption. As will be seen from the following table, 46,913 animals were slaughtered, of which 281 entire carcasses were condemned. Particulars of these condemnations are shown in the tables on Pages 68 to 70.

At the latter end of 1939, the Council entered into a voluntary agreement with the Ministry of Food in respect of the use of the Council's Slaughterhouse under the plan for the control of meat and livestock.

Government control of meat and livestock was instituted on the 15th January, 1940, and on that date the Ministry became the sole slaughterer of stock. Accordingly, there was a discontinuance of the past arrangements whereby butchers slaughtered animals at public or private slaughterhouses.

The Ministry's slaughterhouse activities do not extend beyond :

- (a) The slaughter of animals which is carried out for the Ministry by Contractors ;
- (b) the sale of the meat to the Wholesale Meat Supply Association, by which it is distributed to the retail trade ; and
- (c) the disposal of by-products through existing channels.

The Council provide premises, equipment, and services on the lines of the past practice as between the Council and private traders, which are as follows :—

- (a) The provision at the Slaughterhouse of all facilities for stunning, killing, dressing, hanging, weighing, and lairage ;
- (b) the provision of labour for cleaning the premises, excepting the cleaning of the slaughtering bays and slaughtering equipment after slaughter ;
- (c) the removal and disposal of manure and condemned meat ;
- (d) the provision of managerial, inspectorial, and clerical staff for performing the Council's usual functions in connection with the Slaughterhouse.

For these services the Ministry pay the ordinary slaughtering, weighing, and lairage fees which were charged to private traders before they were superseded by the Ministry.

Cattle are received from Monmouthshire and the surrounding Counties, and even from as far away as South Devon.

The Slaughterhouse is the central slaughtering establishment for supplying the whole of the official home-killed meat quota to Newport, Caerleon, Chepstow, Magor and St. Mellons, Cwmbran and Risca, and, in addition, sends supplementary supplies to other parts of the country, including London and Birmingham.

The supplies of animals are fairly regular and adequate, but difficulties in connection with transport make their times of arrival uncertain and often several hours behind schedule, with the result that sometimes half a working day is wasted in waiting for their arrival, and during the remainder of the day the work has to be performed at high pressure in order to have the carcasses ready in time for the following day's trade.

Meat Inspection at Public and Private Slaughterhouses.

The work done in connection with meat inspection during the year is set out in detail in the following tables :—

(1) Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected.

Description.	Public Abattoir.	Private Slaughter Houses.	Total.
Beasts	4765	—	4765
Calves	6222	—	6222
Pigs	683	1039	1722
Sheep and Lambs ...	35243	—	35243
	46913	1039	47952

(2) Amount in lbs. condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Description	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughter Houses	Private Premises	Total
Beef and Veal ...	174888	—	1320	176208
Pork	5001	2598	733	8332
Mutton and Lamb ...	7729	—	16393	24122
	187618	2598	18446	208662

(3) Entire carcasses condemned and the reasons for condemnation.

Cause	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Total
Bruising	1	...	...	3	4
Cancer	2	...	...	3	5
Decomposition	...	...	...	4	4
Immaturity	...	11	...	8	19
Johne's Disease	1	...	...	...	1
Lymphadenitis	...	...	...	2	2
Metritis (septic)	...	...	...	1	1
Moribund	...	1	1	2	4
Oedema	20	...	...	17	37
Oedema & Emaciation	7	...	1	12	20
Pericarditis (septic)	1	...	...	...	1
Pyæmia	...	2	1	2	5
Septicæmia	7	5	11	5	28
Tuberculosis (Gen.)	122	17	4	...	143
Umbilical Pyæmia	...	...	...	1	1
Uræmia	2	4	...	...	6
Totals	163	40	18	60	281

(4) Carcasses inspected and condemned.

	Cattle including Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs,
Number killed (in Borough) ...	4765	6222	35243	683
Number inspected (including animals slaughtered outside Bor.)	4765	6222	35243	683
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned ...	41	23	60	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1196	86	2532	38
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	25'96	1'75	7'35	7'61
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned ...	122	17	—	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1232	96	—	128
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with Tuberculosis ...	27'95	1'82	—	19'33

Tuberculosis.

The commonest disease met with in meat inspection is Tuberculosis, and the amount of meat condemned for this disease was approximately one-half of the total quantity condemned for all causes.

This is not surprising in view of the high percentage of cattle in the average herd that react to the Tuberculin Test.

Other Foods Condemned.

In addition to Meat condemned at the Public and Private Slaughterhouses, the undermentioned foods have also been condemned during the year :—

Description.	Reason for Condemnation	Premises.	Amount in lbs.
Fish ...	Unsound	Private	11028
Rabbits ...	"	"	107
Biscuits ...	"	"	1220
Pearl Barley ...	"	"	5600
Dried Peas ...	"	"	672
Savoys ...	"	"	1400
Onions ..	"	"	1082
Tinned Foods ..	Decomposed and Blown	"	12993
Various Foods	Unwholesome and D'cpsd	"	1205
			35307

Cowsheds, Dairies, Milkshops, and Milk Vendors.

The milk supply of the town receives very close attention, and under this heading 1,008 inspections were made to premises where milk is produced or stored. A general tightening up of the Regulations has produced a marked improvement in the condition of these premises.

The quality of the milk sold is well above the minimum required by the Sale of Milk Regulations, the average composition of the milk submitted for analysis being : Fat, 3.59 per cent. ; Solids not Fat, 8.74 per cent. Of the 260 samples submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 15 samples, as compared with 5 last year, failed to conform to the necessary standards.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

During the year, 16 milk-sellers were licensed, authorising them to use the following designations :—"Tuberculin Tested," 4 ; "Accredited," 6 ; "Pasteurised," 5 ; "Tuberculin Tested (Certified)," 1.

The requirements of the Ministry of Health were complied with respecting the sampling of Designated Milks, 125 samples being submitted for Bacteriological examination. 15 of the samples showed an excess of organisms, and in each instance cautions were issued after enquiries had been made.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

51 samples of milk were taken for the inoculation test for tuberculosis (see Page 50).

Bakehouses.

The number on the register was 60 within the Borough ; Visits, 342 during the year. Nuisances and defects of a minor nature were remedied after Verbal Notice from the Sanitary Inspectors, and it was not necessary to serve any Written Notices. Nearly all these

premises are of modern construction, and, on the whole, are kept in good condition, due no doubt to the close supervision given to them.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

387 samples were submitted for analysis during the year. 260 milk were formal samples and 127 informal samples. 15 of the formal samples and 6 informal samples did not conform to the required standard.

The results of analyses and the nature of the samples taken are shown in the Public Analyst's report on Page 44.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Sanitary Inspectors for their valuable assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. J. BURR,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Table 1.

Causes of Death, and their Death Rates, in the whole town and the number of deaths from stated causes in Public Institutions (corrected for non-residence)

Causes of Death	Rate per 1000 population	Deaths of Residents of Newport in Public Institutions			Deaths of Non Residents (excluded)
		In Borough	Outside Borough	Total	
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	064	3	...	3	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	021	2	...	2	...
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	011	1	...	1	...
Epidemic Influenza	414	5	...	5	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	032	3	...	3	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	021	2	...	2	1
Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	117	9	...	9	1
Puerperal Fever	011	1	...	1	1
Venereal Diseases	106	2	1	3	...
Septicaemia and Pyaemia	021	1	...	1	1
Phthisis	827	15	26	41	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	042	3	...	3	4
Tuberculous Enteritis, Peritonitis, etc.	032	2	...	2	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	011	1	...	1	...
Dysentery	011	1	...	1	...
Tetanus	011	1	...	1	...
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	021	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever	064	2	...	2	3
Cancer, Malignant Disease	... 1.591	66	6	72	24
Diabetes	074	4	...	4	4
Bronchitis	658	13	...	13	1
Broncho Pneumonia	382	17	2	19	3
Pneumonia (all other forms)	170	11	...	11	5
Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs	138	1	...	1	2
Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer	095	7	1	8	9
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	053	4	1	5	6
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	011	1	...	1	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	382	11	1	12	5
Atelectasis	085	6	...	6	...
Injury at Birth	021	2	...	2	...
Congenital Malformation, Marasmus, etc.	212	11	...	11	3
Premature Birth	318	19	...	19	2
Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy & Parturition	011	1	...	1	...
Heart Diseases	... 2.916	99	8	107	5
Arterio Sclerosis	085	...	4	4	...
Cerebral Haemorrhage	... 1.273	66	1	67	5
Meningitis	011	1	...	1	2
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicides)	498	25	3	28	28
Suicides	042	2	...	2	1
Homicides	011	1	...	1	...
Senility	170	...	2	2	...
Other Defined Diseases	976	38	14	52	40
Diseases Ill-defined or unknown	032	1	...	1	1
All Causes	12.047	461	70	531	159
Inquests	7.83%	50	3	53	40
Certified by Coroner after Post Mortem	3.17%	5	...	5	1
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1943.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One year of age

CAUSES OF DEATH		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year	
All Causes	{ Certified Certified by Coroner after P.M. Uncertified Inquests	35	7	4	7	53	15	7	8	2	88	
		1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	
{ Small-pox Chicken-pox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria & Croup Influenza Erysipelas Cerebro-Spinal Fever Tubercul's Meningitis Abdom. Tuberculosis Other Tuberculous Diseases Meningitis (not Tuberculous) Convulsions Laryngitis Bronchitis Pneumonia (all forms) Other Respiratory Diseases Diarrhoea Enteritis Gastritis Syphilis Other Venereal Dis. Rickets Suffocation, overlying Injury at Birth Atelectasis Congenital Malformations Premature Birth Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus Other Causes	{ Common Infectious Diseases.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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Table 3.

**VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1943
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.**

Year	BIRTHS	TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT	TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
			of Non-Resi- dents regis- tered in the District	of Residents not regis- tered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age	At all Ages
	Net Rate	Rate			Rate per 1000 net Births	Rate
five y'rs Average 1933-1937	16.58	13.15	139	79	73.6	12.51
five y'rs Average 1938-1942	16.78	13.62	155	93	66.4	12.97
1938	16.39	12.79	142	76	61.7	12.10
1939	15.46	13.02	125	111	53.6	12.87
1940	16.77	15.89	178	104	79.7	15.12
1941	17.02	13.82	186	95	78.2	12.87
1942	18.31	12.54	145	81	58.1	11.86
1943	19.72	12.81	159	87	48.9	12.05

Table 4.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.
SUMMARY for the Year ended 31st December, 1943.

Name of Centre	...	Crindau.	Central.	Alexandra.	Maindee.	Lliswerry.	Beechwood.	Caerau.	Malpas.	Maesglas.	Whole Town								
No. of Sessions held	...	48	96	96	96	96	96	96	48	49	721								
No. on Register, Dec. 31st Mothers	...	440	517	391	647	677	758	688	299	215	4632								
Expectant Mothers	...	22	26	21	10	18	15	10	1	14	137								
Total Mothers	...	462	543	412	657	695	773	698	300	229	4769								
Infants	...	117	154	215	437	246	247	183	72	84	1755								
Children	...	452	483	295	1301	500	1360	625	224	183	5423								
Total on Register December 31st, 1943	...	1031	1180	922	2395	1441	2380	1506	596	496	11947								
Medical Examinations.		Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.
	Expectant Mothers	14	33	22	32	12	17	7	13	2	2	10	19	10	14			7	7
	Other Mothers	124	350	166	565	179	411	206	495	240	506	183	497	161	411	24	80	79	105
	Total Mothers	138	383	188	597	191	428	213	508	242	508	193	516	171	425	24	80	86	112
	Infants under 1 year	220	1145	287	1933	266	1853	295	2049	295	1812	320	2041	219	1274	59	303	102	767
	Children 1-5 years	179	476	296	877	176	667	245	1009	195	738	177	822	205	593	50	304	90	371
Total	...	537	2004	771	3407	633	2948	753	3566	732	3058	690	3379	595	2292	133	687	278	1250
Attendances.		Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average
	Expectant Mothers	81	1.7	69	.7	94	1.0	18	.2	86	.9	69	.7	34	.4			58	1.1
	Other Mothers	3176	66.2	3691	38.4	3753	39.1	5705	59.4	4757	49.5	4489	46.8	3241	33.7	1116	23.2	2027	39.7
	Total	...	3257	67.9	3760	39.1	3847	40.1	5723	59.6	4843	50.4	4558	47.5	3275	34.1	1116	23.2	2085
	Infants under 1 year	2730	56.8	2942	30.7	3218	33.5	4448	46.3	4062	42.3	3784	39.4	2618	27.0	676	14.1	1533	30.1
	Children 1-5 years	1131	23.5	1014	10.5	1060	11.0	1632	17.0	1465	15.3	1477	15.4	969	10.1	618	12.9	839	16.5
Total Attendances	...	7118	148.2	7716	80.3	8125	84.6	11803	122.9	10370	108.0	9819	102.3	6862	71.2	2410	50.2	4457	87.4
Weighings.		Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.
	Number of Individuals	255	133	290	267	296	153	411	324	361	232	286	180	270	233	59	58	120	91
Number of Weighings		2019	379	2917	735	2956	460	4426	1288	3001	749	3138	784	2612	807	660	578	1219	438

Table 5.

Showing for Comparison Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1943, for Newport, England and Wales. etc.
(Registrar General's Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population								Influenza	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para- Typhoid Fever	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years		Total Deaths under 1 year	Maternal Mortality (exclud'g Abortions)			
													Puerperal Sepsis	Others	Total	
England and Wales ...	16.5	0.51	12.1	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.37	5.3	49	0.39 0.73	1.45 1.56	1.84 2.29*	
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ...	18.6	0.63	14.2	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.36	7.9	58	?	?	?	
148 Smaller Towns (1931 Census Populations 25,000—50,000 ...	19.4	0.61	12.7	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.37	4.4	46	?	?	?	
London ...	15.8	0.45	15.0	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.27	10.4	58	?	?	?	
NEWPORT, C.B. ...	19.7	0.66	12.1	—	—	0.06	—	0.02	0.01	0.41	5.9	49	— 0.52	0.52 0.52	0.52 1.04*	

— Signifies that there were no deaths.

* Including Abortions.

Table 6.

ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS—YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1943.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.												At all Ages	Corresponding period last year	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.										NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD.										Cases Admitted from outside Borough	Total Admissions																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	At Ages—Years.														Malpas	Allt-yr-yn	Caerau	St. Woolos	Alexandra	Central	St. Julians	Maindee	Victoria	Lliswerry	Malpas	Allt-yr-yn	Caerau	St. Woolos	Alexandra	Central	St. Julians	Maindee	Victoria	Lliswerry																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & upwards																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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Table 7.

SUMMARY OF MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECORDED DURING THE YEAR 1943.

SCHOOL	MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES.						WHOOPIING COUGH.						CHICKEN POX.						MUMPS.						SCABIES					
	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases
Alexandra ...	1	...	28	² 1	...	32	...	...	1	2	...	3	2	3	9	...	...	14	5	...	28	...	...	33	17	12	11	...	...	40
Bolt Street ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	5	8	7	...	...	...	15	23	29	...	...	...	52
Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	4	...	...	5	3	6	...	2	...	11
Church Road ...	2	1	39	7	...	49	...	1	11	1	...	13	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	6	33	2	...	42	17	10	13	...	...	40
Corporation Road ...	3	1	44	¹³ 3	...	64	2	3	10	⁶ 3	...	24	13	9	22	¹ 2	...	47	3	6	13	...	...	22	18	36	10	4	...	68
Clytha ...	1	...	18	2	...	21	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	5	10	...	...	18	1	...	9	...	...	10	...	1	1	...	...	2
Crindau ...	2	2	8	2	...	14	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	10	29	...	...	43	5	6	26	...	...	37	5	17	13	...	...	35
Durham Road ...	1	2	34	4	...	41	1	...	16	5	...	22	2	2	7	2	...	13	7	3	1	...	...	11	9	4	5	...	...	18
Eveswell ...	13	4	104	²⁴ 8	...	153	...	...	26	3	...	29	8	10	9	1	...	28	11	5	38	1	...	55	9	6	9	...	...	24
Gaer ...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	...	9	1	...	2	...	...	3
Holy Cross ...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	5	1	...	17	2	7	5	...	...	14
Lliswerry ...	2	2	59	¹⁸ 15	...	96	...	1	15	⁶ 2	...	24	2	3	6	...	...	11	12	3	82	2	1	100	8	4	13	² 2	...	29
Maesglas ...	2	2	29	¹⁴ 12	...	59	...	...	16	¹¹ 1	...	28	9	6	18	¹ 1	...	35	14	11	48	⁴ 3	...	80	21	14	23	1	...	59
Maindee ...	2	2	42	6	...	52	...	1	14	3	...	18	1	5	11	...	...	17	7	15	57	1	...	80	22	24	13	...	...	59
Malpas ...	3	4	18	1	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	9	1	...	15	...	2	...	...	...	2
St. David's ...	3	2	18	1	...	24	...	1	8	2	...	11	...	2	1	...	...	3	3	9	7	1	...	20	4	10	1	3	...	18
St. Joseph's ...	3	2	9	1	...	15	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	...	...	13
St. Mary's ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	4	3	...	5	...	...	8	4	8	3	...	...	15
St. Michael's ...	1	...	13	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	5	1	...	21	6	5	24	...	...	35	6	4	4	...	...	14
St. Woolos ...	1	...	3	1	...	5	...	...	5	² 5	...	12	...	3	1	...	...	4	7	7	21	² 1	...	38	5	23	8	1	...	37
Somerton ...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	7
Tredegar Wharf ...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	7	1	...	8	...	1	13	1	...	15	1	...	10	...	...	11	1	...	15	...	...	16
Belle Vue Central ...	...	...	...	¹ ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	7
Brynglas Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5
Hatherleigh Cent. ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	6	3	4	...	...	...	7
Newport Sec. Sch. ...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	10
High School ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Technical College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Father Hill Mem. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	6	...	...	...	8	9	8	...	...	...	17
Private School ...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases not visited	19	27	220	630	3	899	6	2	31	158	...	197	...	...	2	37	1	40	...	...	5	19	11	35	1	1	2	38	19	61
Powell's Place ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	8	...	8
Occupatn. Centre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
TOTALS ...	62	52	692	776	4	1586	10	11	172	213	...	406	55	84	159	47	1	346	109	101	435	40	14	699	203	253	160	61	19	696

Less Rubella 12

1574

Less Impetigo 3
Ringworm 3
Pediculosis 1

7

689

N.B.—The smaller figures shown in the above table are the number of cases in War-time Day Nurseries and are included in the totals.

Table 8.

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL
1897 to 1943.

Year	Total number of Infectious Diseases (B rough) Cases treated in Hospitals	SCARLET FEVER		TYPHOID FEVER		DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP			
		Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Fatality % Hospital cases	Fatality % Home Nursed cases
10 yrs. av. 1897-1906	225	255	72.0	46	74.8	109	52.5	12.7	25.0
10 yrs. av. 1907-1916	385	464	68.5	23	75.9	89	63.6	10.0	17.9
10 yrs. av. 1917-1926	268	266	70.9	10	82.7	96	71.5	5.8	8.0
10 yrs. av. 1927-1936	454	340	80.1	4	87.3	135	82.2	4.5	5.4
1937	506	229	82.1	7	100.	330	83.3	1.09	—
1938	978	992	64.2	4	100.	396	80.55	2.5	1.3
1939	289	186	69.89	1	100.	152	85.53	3.8	—
1940	450	133	70.0	1	100.	193	86.5	1.8	3.85
1941	305	67	76.1	5	100.	91	94.5	1.16	—
1942	225	129	66.6	3	66.6	92	95.6	3.41	—
1943	309	294	58.8	2	100.	56	82.1	1.78	—

*Tuberculosis cases excluded.

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

		Year 1943	Year 1942	Average 5 Years 1938-1942			
		M	F	M	F		
1.	The number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be :—						
	Suffering from Syphilis	120	34	113	25	83.4	17.2
	" " Soft Chancre	18	—	26	1	19.8	.6
	" " Gonorrhœa	131	29	120	29	136.4	26.6
	Not Suffering from Venereal Disease	89	39	49	17	44.4	16.6
	Total	358	102	308	72	284.0	61.0
2.	Number of persons discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of treatment for :						
	Syphilis	2	7	4	3	4.0	6.2
	Soft Chancre	5	—	5	—	6.0	1.2
	Gonorrhœa	31	14	28	17	32.6	15.8
	Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	68	42	33	19	35.4	18.4
	Total	106	63	70	39	78.0	41.6
3.	Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-Patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from :—						
	Syphilis	14	30	12	25	14.4	22.0
	Soft Chancre	1	—	2	—	1.2	—
	Gonorrhœa	16	12	18	11	19.8	9.6
	Total	31	42	32	36	35.4	31.6
4.	Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were suffering from—						
	Syphilis	1232	1579	1085	1119	1085.2	1129.6
	Soft Chancre	57	—	58	—	71.6	2.2
	Gonorrhœa	1023	485	969	578	1162.4	598.4
	Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	184	93	90	34	66.6	55.4
	Total	2496	2157	2202	1731	2385.8	1785.6
5.	Aggregate number of "In-Patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from :—						
	Syphilis	89	45	175	56	89.2	25.4
	Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	18.4	—
	Gonorrhœa	173	351	81	340	155.4	361.0
	Not Suffering from Venereal Disease	—	—	4	—	6.6	—
	Total	262	396	260	396	269.6	386.4
6.	Number of persons treated with Arsenobenzene Compounds	143	119	111	51	94.2	38.8
7.	Number of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given :						
	Name of drug Arseno Argenticum dose .1	—	10	2	1	2.6	5.6
	dose .15	2	1	—	—	4.0	1.2
	Novarsenobillow dose .2	—	18	—	1	46.8	77.8
	dose .3	25	81	20	46	89.6	35.2
	Stabilarsan dose .45	118	384	121	176	69.2	124.8
	dose .6	227	25	220	6	117.8	13.2
	Sulphostab dose .75	28	—	25	—	30.6	—
	dose .05	—	2	—	8	—	3.0
	Bismuth dose .3	118	155	175	242	151.6	201.4
	dose .2	487	543	429	315	276.0	212.0
	Total	1005	1219	992	795	788.2	674.2
8.	Examinations of Pathological material :—						
	Specimens from persons attending at the treatment centre which were examined at an independent laboratory. Number :—						
	For detection of Spirochetes	45	11	52	5	43.4	3.0
	" " Gonococci	334	556	322	531	346.4	689.6
	For Wassermann Reaction	347	331	311	224	297.0	292.0
	Others	150	74	84	41	137.8	48.0
	Total	876	972	769	801	824.6	972.6
9.	Number of Arsenobenzene Compounds issued from Health Department :—						
	Under .3	—	—	1	—	.2	—
	.3 and under .6	12	—	13	—	10.8	—
	.6 and over	10	—	6	—	8.8	—
	Galyl .3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	do. .4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	22	—	20	—	19.8	—

Table 10.

METEROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1943.

(Barometer Readings reduced to Sea Level and 32° F. and corrected for Index Error).

MONTH	Mean Reading of Barometer	Mean Temperature of Air					Degree of Humidity of Atmosphere (per cent.)	Mean Temperature of Earth at		Rainfall in inches Allt-yr-yn Hospital	Registered Sunshine in Hours and Tenths	S. above the Horizon in Hours and Minutes
		Highest by Day	Lowest by Night	Daily Range	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb		One Foot	Four Feet			
January	29.664	46.8	38.0	8.6	42.4	40.9	87	41.4	45.1	8.09	51.6	260'19"
February	30.164	49.0	39.0	10.0	49.7	41.5	81	40.8	45.1	1.98	91.9	278'08"
March	30.094	53.1	38.4	14.7	44.5	41.9	79	43.7	45.5	1.80	147.6	366'52"
April	30.079	61.1	44.5	16.6	53.5	49.5	73	51.5	50.0	1.22	167.1	414'45"
May	30.006	64.2	45.8	18.4	57.2	51.5	66	55.8	53.8	3.50	244.2	483'06"
June	30.053	66.3	50.8	15.5	60.3	55.3	71	60.8	58.3	2.20	187.8	496'21"
July	29.966	71.9	54.0	17.9	62.9	58.2	75	63.9	61.7	2.71	193.4	500'15"
August	29.868	68.6	54.1	14.5	62.6	58.5	77	63.9	63.0	4.57	177.5	453'01"
Sept.	29.954	64.6	49.0	15.6	57.5	54.3	80	58.8	60.9	3.63	142.9	381'08"
October	29.887	59.7	45.2	14.5	52.3	49.9	83	52.8	56.5	2.71	128.1	332'31"
November	29.971	50.4	40.0	10.4	45.1	42.9	82	45.9	51.6	2.80	85.3	268'00"
December	30.143	43.8	35.7	8.1	39.4	37.8	85	39.6	45.3	2.63	46.1	245'44"
										37.84	1663.5	hrs.